

# **The Book Reviews of Chester Cuthbert**

**Authors' surnames beginning with**

**To-Ty**



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Three or four of these stories are about Burton "The Solver of Mysteries". In #1 he is shown to exercise psychic faculties or intuition in his work, rather than reason. #8 tells of an actor who became so obsessed with his part as a murderer that he committed a similar crime in real life and was committed to an asylum. #9 explains how a business man turned from white to negro, unrecognisably to his associates and family; disappeared, then reappeared and changed back to white again; no explanation of the phenomenon is offered. In #13 people are transmitted by an instrument anywhere they will to go; they have only to wish themselves back again to return to the "electrocone" and resume their normal size and surroundings. #18 tells of an editor who, under hypnotic influence, accepts worthless poetry. #19 is simply an article recounting the memories revived by certain odors.

The stories are trivial and insignificant.





Todd, Ruthven

Over the Mountain`New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1939; (1939, author)  
273p.

On discovering that both Ned Brooks and I have had this book for years without reading it, I got curious enough to see what it was like.

A former lone climber of a high mountain having frozen to death in the attempt, in spite of warnings the narrator himself makes an attempt. He finds his fore-runner frozen on the mountain, experiences hallucinations and physical injury from frost, loses his memory and descends to find himself in the home of a minister who attributes his survival to God's blessing and grants publicity to that effect. He also finds that the police are controlled childlike by treats of candy and other sweets and that people's sole interest in him is because of their own personal profit from publicity about him.

The fact that his loss of memory causes him ignorance of the clergyman being his own uncle, and that he has in fact returned to his own side of the mountain is not mentioned until the conclusion of the book. However, that fact is telegraphed by many incidents early in the story, and the satiric portrayal of society is silly rather than astute.

My opinion is that this novel is not worth the time it takes to read it. I consider that it is only borderline fantasy at best.

Chester D. Cuthbert  
January 22, 1995

3246 Portage Avenue  
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3K 0Y9  
(204) 831-7777

CELEBRATING  
THE FIRST QUARTER CENTURY  
1962-1987  
LE PREMIER QUART DE SIÈCLE  
ÇA SE FÊTE!

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**FirstCity Trust**

Tolkien, J.R.R.

"Tree and Leaf"; London, George Allen & Unwin Ltd.; 1964; 92 pp.

### Contents

Introductory Note p. 5


On Fairy-stories 11

Leaf by 'Giggle' 73

Written in 1938-1939, the essay was originally composed as a lecture (Andrew Lang) and in shorter form delivered in the University of St. Andrews in 1938. It was originally published in Essays presented to Charles Williams, Oxford University Press, 1947. The story appeared in 1949 (Dublin Review).

The essay is the best I know to elucidate the nature and purpose of the fairy story and fantasy in general. It should be required reading for any writer of fantasy.

The story is only an average illustration of the principles enunciated, but is good of its kind.



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[https://archive.org/details/cuthbertreviews\\_to-ty](https://archive.org/details/cuthbertreviews_to-ty)

Tolkien, J. R. R.

The Hobbit, or, There and Back Again; Illustrated by the  
Author; London, George Allen & Unwin Ltd. (13th Impr., 1961)  
315 p.

This is a juvenile fantasy of little importance apart from its being a detailed introduction to "The Lord of the Rings" trilogy. It sets the stage, and makes easier the comprehension of Gollum as temporary custodian of the Ring, and the hobbits as instruments preventing the dark powers from gaining control.

This is probably the kind of fantasy that would appeal greatly to those who understand and appreciate Walter de la Mare.



Tolkien, J. R. R.

The Lord of the Rings; London, George Allen & Unwin Ltd		
Vol. I:	The Fellowship of the Ring (12th Impr., 1962)	423p.
II:	The Two Towers (9th Impr., 1962)	352p.
III:	The Return of the King (9th Impr., 1962)	416p.
I:	U7040 (2nd Ptg., October, 1965)	527p.
II:	U7041 (1st Ptg., November, 1965)	447p.
III:	U7042 (1st Ptg., December, 1965)	544p.

Not only is the Ballantine Books paperback edition said to be "Newly Revised, with a Special Foreword by the author", but it contains at the back of the third volume an additional 24 pages constituting Indices in glossarial form. The detail and execution of maps in the hardcover edition is superior, so it is advisable for the collector to have both editions.

Finding it almost a chore to read these books, likely the mainly non-human hobbits as characters and the pedestrian pace of the narrative, interspersed as it is by songs and poems, repetition of incidents, and constant shifting of the narrative point of view from one group of characters to another, will explain my inability to concentrate on and become absorbed by the story.

The epic scope of the trilogy could have been retained by using more the technique of E. Charles Vivian in "A King There Was--". I did not read the appendices in the third volume, as I was not sufficiently interested in Tolkien's mythical world to appreciate its detail.

Briefly, the story concerns the efforts of companions to prevent the power of a controlling Ring being used by dark forces, and to avoid being controlled by the power of the Ring itself. Only by its destruction in the fire of its forging can the threat of the Ring be removed, and its one-time custodian Smeagol (Gollum) is fated to assist in its removal.

Although the story should end with destruction of the Ring, additional pages are used to describe the return of the companions to their home and bring back the mood begun in the introductory volume "The Hobbit". The trilogy is more adult in treatment than the introduction, but still at an adolescent level which yields very little of value to adult emotions or intelligence.

Underlying the telling of the story is a gentleness and wisdom not in keeping with an epic war story, and Tolkien is a failure at portraying the language and moods of his "ruffian" characters who are almost burlesques of types, rather than individuals. His portrayal of female characters is a romantic one, and his ~~female~~ characters are almost homosexual in their relationships and language.

I can understand that Tolkien's work will appeal to the more poetic and aesthetic temperament, but it lacks the power and drive of great literature.





Tolkien, J. R. R.

Smith of Wootton Major; Illustrations by Pauline Baynes;  
London, George Allen & Unwin Ltd (1967) 67p

This is a children's fairy tale about a baker who supplies a perfect cake, and although well written, has no importance in the fantasy field.

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**FirstCity Trust**

Walk in Dread: Twelve Classic Eerie Tales; New York,  
 Taplinger Publishing Company (1972) 287p.

### Contents

Introduction	Dorothy Tomlinson	5
1. The Saint and the Vicar	Cecil Binney	11
2. The Tapestryed Chamber	Sir Walter Scott	22
3. The Old Nurse's Story	Mrs. Gaskell	38
4. The Haunted and the Haunters	Lord Lytton	62
5. Eveline's Visitant	Miss Braddon	104
6. Man Overboard	F. Marion Crawford	116
7. Expiation	E. F. Benson	157
8. The Woman's Ghost Story	Algernon Blackwood	176
9. Thurnley Abbey	Percival Landon	187
10. The Library Window	Mrs. Oliphant	205
11. The Dream Woman	William Wilkie Collins	252
12. John Charrington's Wedding	Evelyn Nesbit	279

In her introduction, Miss Tomlinson indicates that she edited a volume of ghost stories for Hutchinson shortly after she joined the firm; and I assume the volume she meant is A Century of Ghost Stories because all these are printed there. She deplores the ascendancy of the horror story in place of the ghost story, and hopes that the latter will be revived in literary fashion. The rest of her introduction merely gives her reasons for selecting these stories.

These are all excellent stories, but there is no need for me to keep the book, as I have the Hutchinson volume.



Tomlinson, H. M.

The Haunted Forest; Illustrated by Christopher Chamberlain; London, Hodder & Stoughton (1951) 64p.

Mat and Minah are children of a Malayan hunter. Their parents fail to come home one evening and Mat is forced to accept the responsibility of the care of his younger sister. After one frightening night, he determines to try and force their way through the jungle to the village; and the story is mainly concerned with the perils from animals during the journey.

The story ends vaguely, leaving the impression that the journey may have been no more than a dream experienced by Mat. It is of no importance in the fantasy field, whatever interpretation may be placed on the ending; and its value is simply in its portrayal of the life and superstitions of the Malayan children and the perils which menace their travels.



Future Scapes: Explorations in Fact and Science Fiction;  
 Toronto/London/Sydney/Wellington, Methuen Publications (1977);  
 Illustrated by Rick Preston and Jim McCavitt 176p.

The Winnipeg Public Library has this book classified as  
 Science Fiction; and this being my main interest, I am listing  
 only the stories.

1. Violation	William F. Nolan	P. 21
2. Apartment Hunting	Harvey & Audrey Bilker	26
3. Diary	Kris Perry	50c
4. The Military Hospital	Phyllis Gotlieb	55c
5. Origin Unknown	R. Duncan Appleford	67c
6. Chief	Henry Slesar	81
7. By the Waters of Babylon	Stephen Vincent Benet	82
8. The Mute Question	Forrest J Ackerman	95
9. The Fiend	Frederik Pohl	103
10. Survival Ship	Judith Merrill	108c
11. Encounter at Dawn	Arthur C. Clarke	120
12. Michael	Marie Jakober	133c
13. Muse	Dean R. Koontz	143
14. The Sheriff of Canyon Gulch	Poul Anderson and Gordon Dickson	155c

Note: The "c" following page numbers indicates Canadian writer,  
 although Judith Merrill was not in Canada when her story was writ-  
 ten; Gordon Dickson is the Canadian of the collaborators.

The newspaper clippings and factual quotations from books  
 which accompany both stories and essays by Tompkins are aptly  
 chosen to illustrate aspects of the ideas and events which show  
 the need for science fiction forecasts to illustrate the future  
 possibilities inherent in present-day scientific developments.

The ideas and projects suggested by Tompkins are sufficient  
 to occupy the full time of a high school class composition term,  
 and to give an adequate introduction to the field of science  
 fiction. As a handbook for beginning writers in the field, it  
 could be most useful.





Flesh Festival; New York, Carlyle Communications, Inc.,  
 (Bee Line Double Novel #6188), (1978, Publishers) 180p.  
 Variant Title: Mona's Weird Acts.

This double novel has as a companion-piece from the female point of view Sex Show by Chita Chitty.

Apart from blatant descriptions of sexual activity, the book has no literary or artistic importance. The narrator is dedicated to becoming a star in pornographic movies, and takes much pleasure in continuing his activities with any female he can induce to share them with him. He ends with a producer who is a former-star actress now dedicated to producing sex films, as her "stud", but shares his "equipment" generously.

This type of novel is probably the most boring reading experience possible, since the encounters repeat endlessly the explicit descriptions.

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**FirstCity Trust**

Chrysalis 4; New York, Zebra Books #449 (February, 1979,  
Editor), (Authors) 301p.

### Contents

Introduction	Roy Torgeson	9
1. When Dark Descends	Charles L. Grant and Thomas F. Monteleone	13
2. The Word	Gregory Long	46
3. St. Poleander's Eve	R. A. Lafferty	90
4. Wires	Karl Hansen	118
5. Local Champ	Spider Robinson	134
6. Fugitive Colors	Chelsea Quinn Yarbro	142
7. Near of Kin	Octavia E. Butler	163
8. Vibrations	Robert Thurston	176
9. Eumenides in the Fourth Floor Lavatory	Orson Scott Card	237
10. Good Night, Thou Child of My Heart	Alan Ryan	262

(1) A translator suspects that he is doomed to be killed after he succeeds in his task, but is praised instead. (2) An alien entity named Eidolon keeps track of and absorbs a runner. (3) Another Lafferty romp; its significance escapes me. (4) A disjointed tale of alien surveillance. (5) Warlock is menaced. (6) An astronaut is obsessed by a woman whose appearance shifts with her name ~~is~~ Celia, Cecily, Cythia, Cynara, Cymra. (7) A non-sf tale of incest. (8) Father and daughter are psychics; father dislikes daughter's husband, who becomes psychotic; story is inconclusive, most interesting because of the treatment of the mediumistic sensitivities, well-written. (9) Another incest story, with the parent hallucinated by an alien creature as punishment. (10) An initiate is given the duty to help escape from nuns a girl just accepted into their order, which is devoted to motherhood.



Chrysalis 3; New York, Zebra Books (#432), (December, 1978), (Authors) 284p.

Introduction	Theodore Sturgeon	9
1. Chrysalis Three	Karen G. Jollie	17
2. Bright Flightways	R. A. Lafferty	59
3. The Fossil	Susan Janice Anderson	71
4. Circus	Elizabeth A. Lynn	76
5. Kicks Are for Kids	Edward Bryant	92
6. Dragon's Teeth	Karl Hansen	98
7. Seedplanter	Robert Thurston	127
8. Couples	Dennis R. Caro	134
9. Best Interests	Chelsea Quinn Yarbrow	145
10. It Must Be by His Death	Alan Ryan	160
11. The Imperfect Lover	Thomas F. Monteleone	171
12. Alone and Palely Loitering	David F. Bischoff	178
13. Vernalfest Morning	Michael Bishop	214
14. The Man Who Walked <del>Through</del> Through Cracks	R. A. Lafferty	223
15. In Time, Everything	Mildred Downey Broxon	246
16. The Spoiled Wife	Robert Bloch	254
17. The Peace that Passes Never	Charles L. Grant	264
<del>xxx</del> Afterword	Roy Torgeson	283

(1) Marine biologists investigating the metamorphosis of a specimen are baffled by their apparent deaths; their research is complicated by an alien invasion; and their personal relationships by shyness and misunderstandings. This is the best story and the best-written in the book. (2) If there is any significance to this zany story, it escapes me. (3) An old paleontologist discovers that he himself is considered to be a fossil. (4) Circus personnel mastered by a (or the) devil escape failure only to find themselves doomed to an eternity performing. (5) Parents adopt their version of modern behavior, but the younger generation goes back to the former's standards of enjoyment. (6) Dragon-men and whisper-birds interact with men, symbiotically and inimically to an indeterminate end. (7) Seedplanter's title is all that is required to convey the idea of a time-traveller who impregnates women of different ages in various eras. (8) A confusingly integrated story of computerized mate-matching. (9) An apartment computerized to conform to its occupier's wishes shares his murderous plans. (10) The carrying out of an assassination of a tyrant churchman, without indicating what is to replace him. (12) The perfect wife is discovered to be a robot. (11) After guiding her lover to an assination, the alien guide forces him to commit suicide. (13) Children are regimented for warfare, and enjoy their promotions. (14) Another zany Lafferty story, meaningless to me, though well-written as usual. (15) A woman's evolution. (16) Cryogenics --take care to preserve when revived. (17) An individual finds eternity in a village where almost nothing happens.





Comments regarding proof-reading of CHRYSALIS 3.

- On copyright page: Yarbo should be Yarbro  
P. 13, line 25: improbably " " improbable  
P. 16, 4th paragraph: kidns " " kinds  
P. 19, 8th line from bottom: shouldn't superceding be superseding?  
P. 21, 6th line: muters should be mutters  
17th line from bottom: gland should be glands  
P. 24: I'm doubtful that Centauri should have 2 "i"s  
P. 25, 6th line: fauna is? should be "are"?  
P. 36, 3rd line from bottom: object should be followed by "to".  
P. 71: "And when he arrived in no longer in a classroom but in an ancient fertile sea, swarming with the first experiments in evolution." Words seem to be missing.  
P. 84: Quotation mark should be ahead of the word "She".  
P.103, 7th line from bottom: collasping should be collapsing.  
P.106, shouldn't imperceptively be imperceptibly?  
P.122, line 7: turbins should be turbines.  
P.123, line16: embyonic should be embryonic.  
P.128, 3rd par., 3rd line: voluptuosness s.b. voluptuousness.  
P.137, line 12: excellant s.b. excellent.  
P.146, line 1 of second full paragraph: superintendant s.b. superintendent.  
P.147, 4th capitalized paragraph: EFFECTS have? or EFFECT has?  
P.152, 2nd capitalized paragraph: MISDEMEANOR, not MISDEMENEAOR  
P.154, 2nd capitalized paragraph: SCHEDULE...IS...  
MANUEL s.b. MANUAL  
P.179, line 19: seisure s.b. seizure.  
P.181, line 11 up from bottom of page: naught by s.b. naught but  
P.182, line 8 up from bottom: Magesty s.b. Majesty.  
P.183, line 7 up from bottom: should be period after Bertie.  
P.186, line 4 from bottom: zepthers s.b. zephyrs.  
several times the word is spelled Leftenant, as pronounced in Canada and England, but is still spelled Lieutenant everywhere.  
P.196, line 11: There should be no quote mark ahead of Peeping.  
P.198 and 199: Casanova should be spelled Cassanova to agree with earlier mentions, though the correct spelling of the lover's name is Casanova.  
P.204, line 12: brontasauri s.b. brontosauri.  
P.207, line 2: tuberculosus s.b. tuberculosis.  
P.208, line 14 from bottom: gentlemen s.b. gentleman.  
P.212, line 6: psuedo s.b. pseudo.  
line 8: meridean s.b. meridian.  
line 8 up from bottom: cyniscism s.b. cynicism.  
P.246, line 6: She's s.b. She'd  
P.266, line 18: ...he had did not care?

Actually, your proof-reading is better than that of many publishers of paperback books, despite these errors.





Torrey, E. Fuller (M.D.)

The Mind Game: Witchdoctors and Psychiatrists; New York, Bantam Books (#T7657), (September, 1973), (1972, Author) (Emerson Hall Publishers, Inc.); Bibliography, Index 270p.

This very important book adopts the attitude of anthropologists: P.192-3: "I don't know whether it is true or not. If your belief helps him get well that is the important thing." To illustrate: Much of the text indicates the prevalence of belief in spirits. Not one word is said as to whether Torrey accepts the existence of spirits.

P.202-3: The four components of psychotherapy: (1) a shared world-view that makes possible the naming process. (2) certain personal qualities of the therapist that appear to promote therapy. (3) patient expectations of getting well, which are increased by such things as the pilgrimage, the edifice complex, the therapists's belief in himself, special paraphernalia, and the therapist's reputation. (4) The techniques of therapy.

Torrey demonstrates that the witchdoctors are equally effective in treating patients within their cultures as the psychiatrists are within ours, and that in most cases the modern techniques are no more scientific than the primitive. He says also that many totally uneducated people can produce results in patients equal to those of psychiatrists; they are empathetic with people.

This book provides a detailed analysis of what I have told people for years: it is not the truth or factual basis of any belief that matters, it is the strength or faith in that belief which motivates people, and in the case of faith-healing makes the cure.

I recommend this book to anyone interested in mental health. Its limitation, set forth above, in my first paragraph, is simply an indication that it is pragmatic rather than being any attempt to solve mysteries. Torrey does, however, insist that hypnosis is underrated.

HOME STREET



CHRISTIAN CHURCH

(DISCIPLES OF CHRIST)

240 HOME STREET • WINNIPEG, MANITOBA R3G 1X3 • (204) 783-5881

May 30, 1982

Dear Home Street Youth:

Just a note to let you know of the fun and exciting youth activities coming your way this Summer.

First - Youth Campout, July 1-4 at  
Spruce Woods Provincial Park

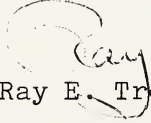
A registration form is enclosed - note its due date: June 20. This is especially for you - the youth of Home Street Church - and your friends. We'll leave the church at 8:30 AM, July 1.

Second - Encounter '82, August 8-15 at  
Bird's Hill Provincial Park

This is the Big One! Youth from all across Canada will be joining us for a terrific week. Camp leader will be Steve Mabry from Sacramento, California. If you attended the Anaheim Assembly last year, you may remember him as one of the youth leaders - the one with the guitar. Enclosed is further information on Encounter and an Encounter Registration form. Note its due date: June 30.

Again this year you have something great to work for. Bottles? Car washes? Whatever; it's time to begin. I'll be in touch.

In His Service,

  
Ray E. Trotter

Townsend, Alexander

*The Broken Woman*; Garden City, New York, Doubleday, Doran  
and Company, Inc., 1930 320p.

Apparently published in the U. S. because of enthusiastic reception in England, this repulsive novel portrays the crew of a jinxed ship, descendants of its earlier crew, repeating its fate of cruelty and murder.

There is an implication that women who were destitute were at one period placed in brothels to earn their keep. This is news to me, and my ignorance of white slavery is apparent if this was a fact.

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**FirstCity Trust**

Toynbee, Philip

The Garden to the Sea; London, MacGibbon & Kee, 1953;  
213p.

This experimental novel is a long soliloquy of a man whose wife is seduced by a friend of his whom he invited to share their home while he, a pilot in the Air Force and unable from lack of fertility to impregnate his wife. When he discovers the seduction, unpleasantness results in her leaving him. At one time or another, he acquires a sexual disease, regrets his own indiscretion and abhors women, and reviews his life from varying stages in his development called innocence, fall, and punishment.

I was many times tempted to quit reading this book, but as the author had had four previous books published, I felt he must have something to say, and I finished the book, but am no wiser than before I started it.

I have seldom read a more boring book.

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**FirstCity Trust**

Tozer, Basil

London. The Riddle of the Forest; London, The Queensway  
Library, no date 316p.  
Paperback edition, same publisher (Chevron Book #11)  
251p.

Based on fact, this novel tells of a deserted old house of evil reputation in which a nest of cobras was found after several people had been menaced by them.

Lord Lanchester is in love with Lady Blakemore, whose husband consorts with Laban Manuel, trafficker in women, and plots with him to export to South America a girl Lanchester has befriended named Irene Mayo. Irene is a prostitute who seems unable to leave the life, even with help, and is under Laban's domination, either from injections of drugs or by the action of strange light rays (see page 79).

Irene's brother, older than herself, seeks her out and becomes Lanchester's chief assistant in tracking down Laban and foiling his schemes. Her sister, who, like herself had run away from the persecution which bastardy had invited, has no part in the story, and dies before its end. Irene is taken to France and poisoned to death by Laban; so her brother and Lanchester and Lady Blakemore join in arranging vengeance by setting bloodhounds on his trail: he seeks refuge in a cabin full of arsenic by which he is poisoned to death.

The theme of the book is an expose of white slavery and conditions in the 1890's which conduced to its existence. W. T. Stead's campaign against it, and his imprisonment in consequence of his disclosure that he had "bought" a girl as evidence to support his articles, are mentioned.

Aside from the unusual influence, by drugs, lights, or otherwise, of Laban on the girls, there are idols given malign attributes. Not primarily a fantasy, there are sufficient unexplained occult influences to permit this book a place in the field.







Tracey, Dr. David F. (Psychologist)

Hypnosis; Illustrated with photographs by Ivor Weigler--  
Adpix; New York, Sterling Publishing Co., Inc.(1952, Publishers  
Index 160p.

(Hardcover title: How to Use Hypnosis)

This book is a very practical and instructive text in 3 sections: Learning; using; and stage hypnosis. The author who is depicted in the photographs has hypnotised thousands of subjects and lectured on radio and TV.

The phenomena described are mainly for entertainment or removal of bad habits. Although the phenomena are amazing, there is no attempt to explain how they are achieved apart from the use of suggestion.

Stage hypnosis is prohibited in some legal jurisdictions, and most serious students deplore the use of hypnosis for entertainment because of its dangers and making people seem ridiculous. The author appears competent and his instructions are cautionary, but he appears to encourage the use of hypnosis to gain influence over people.

For the student, this book gives important examples of many phenomena.

Chester D. Cuthbert  
June 25, 2000



CUSTOMER  
CENTRE

MANITOBA

Trachtman, Paula

Disturb Not! the Dream: A Novel; New York, Crown Publishers, Inc. (1981, Author) 310p.

A first novel, this has faults in presentation, and the proof-reading is lax in the latter part of the book. It is a gruesomely explicit horror story of a summer mansion occupied by a family whose members resemble in age and appearance the original occupants of thirty years before, who had been murdered with the exception of two sons away from home whose deaths in a storm had never been confirmed nor their bodies found, and whose disappearance led credence to claims of impostors to an estate of ten millions left by the family.

For dramatic and plot values, coincidence is stretched when the reader learns that the wife of a psychiatrist who has rented the mansion is the then five-year-old daughter of the earlier family who had survived by reason of insanity; and that her adoptive parents had screened all knowledge of her past. Her mental health depends upon her taking a drug, and in the climax of the book, she fails for the first time to do so, thus, with the assistance of a similar storm, is rendered psychotic. Complicated by the presence of a nun whose crippled foot and connection with the murdered family as heiress desiring money for her religious order, tragedy repeats itself.

The story centers around the psychiatrist and his family, their adolescent son and daughter who are blackmailed by their peer society set into subrosa sexual activities, the au pair girl who sets her cap for the psychiatrist and has a love affair with him, and the younger daughter who repeats the earlier family's girl in witnessing the ultimate horror of destruction. The evidence of haunting in the mansion makes this a horror fantasy, and is confused by the mystery doings of the characters involved in the claims on the estate.

Psychiatric and psychic discussions lend interest to the story, but the book as a whole leaves the impression of a nauseating experience. An ostensibly honorable and fine family is revealed to have tensions and actions which deny any ultimate decency for their future.

I have read few modern novels in this horror category, but if this is an accurate sample, it is deplorable and may indicate a psychological sickness in our society.



Train, Arthur, and Wood, Robert W.

The Moon Maker; Illustrated by Frank D. McSherry, Jr.;  
New York, (Hamburg), Krueger, 1958 (1958, Kenneth J. Krueger)  
Edition limited to 500 copies 84p.

Curiously, no reference to the earlier publication in magazine form is made in this volume. Fortunately, a full account of the story and a synopsis is provided in Seabrook's biography of Wood, which should be consulted.

I was constantly reminded of Smith's The Skylark of Space while reading the hackneyed plot and dialogue of this short novel, though the writing is better than Smith's. An asteroid approaches the earth and will probably cause its destruction; but a scientist and his girl-friend who has stowed away on the spaceship use a powerful ray to deflect its course and make it a second moon for earth.

Wood's scientific knowledge makes this story better than average as science fiction of early times, and it deserves to be published as an example of pre-Gernsback material.



**OCTOBER 11th - 12th, 1986**

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8. Randolph, '64	

These stories are only average, and only the two marked with asterisks are borderline fantasy. #1 starts by stating the accomplishment of limb-grafting, and follows with a case which is explained as a dream. #2 tells of a young naval gunboat commander given his first mission to rescue a missionary who wishes to become a martyr. #3 tells of the contrast between a wastrel drug-addict with human impulses, and a miserly church-pillar. #4 tells of America in wartime (1915) and a newly appointed Secretary of the Navy who risks his appointment to carry out the wish of his loved one to find his rival and get him to report for duty in time to leave with his regiment. #5 is the sad story of a social outcast who is happy with people he believes to be friends, but who turn out to have entertained him because of a mistake in identity. #6 tells of an Italian immigrant who kills a roomer who had made advances to his wife, and who is saved at the trial by her testimony that she had been with a witness against him, then wants his pistol to kill his wife over the slur on his honor. #7 is the simple story of an older brother who wishes a younger released in his custody because the younger is his only interest in a life of labor. #8 is the story of a southern gentleman at a northern university, carrying his wealth and traditions, who is forced into a fake duel just as he is leaving for Virginia after it announced its secession from the United States.

Although it barely qualifies, this book is not important in a fantasy collection.





Train, Arthur

Three-Thirteen (The Popular Magazine, November 7, 1919, pp.179-190.)

Overlooked by Day, this psychic story is a good one, and may have been reprinted in a collection of Train's.

A 50-year-old lawyer recognizes in a newspaper a picture of a girl he had met during a fishing expedition three years earlier, and offers his help as she is involved in a murder of which her boyfriend stands accused. He and the victim are telegraphers who relieve one another at work, and board at the same house; Brownell is arrested when he is found dazed and bloody, rapping on the window of the rural station where they work, and where the body of his friend Tracy is found.

Both men have been interested in spiritualism, and after being relieved by Tracy, Brownell alleges he attended a seance where he heard Tracy's voice calling him; attempting to answer the call, he fell downstairs, and arriving at the station he could not gain entrance, so rapped at the window. A passing policeman arrested him because he was all bloody from his fall and acted suspiciously.

The girl had written Brownell trying to get him to discontinue his spiritualistic investigations, and the envelope was found in his suit clothes with a key to the station, on the morning after the crime, though these items were not found when he was searched on arrival at the police station. The lawyer proffered his services, but withdrew when he learned that the case was already in the hands of a young lawyer friend of the girl. He was disturbed at the handling of the case, and watched it carefully, noticing the distraught behaviour of the young lawyer who acted unethically. At the trial, the accused rejected two jurors, and accepted a third; later, in a trance, he described his actions and proclaimed his innocence. The prosecutor had rigged up the scene of the crime, including a disconnected telegraph wire and key, which commenced signals at the crucial moment, at which the defence attorney confessed having committed the murder, falling dead of heart failure because of the supernatural intervention of the telegraph.

This story is superior to most in the issue. In the same issue a 3-part serial The Secret City, by Roy Norton, starts, and does not appear to be the same as The Caves of Treasure, though many of the same characters appear (a Dr. Morgano story). This serial is listed by Day as fantasy, so might possibly bear reprinting.



Train, Arthur, and Wood, Robert Williams

The Man Who Rocked the Earth; Frontispiece; Garden City,  
New York, Doubleday, Page & Company, 1915 228p.

This is hard-core science fiction about PAX, a man who is able to shift the earth's axis by use of atomic force, and who threatens to do so unless World War I is terminated by agreement among the nations, and disarmament implemented.

The reactions to this demand by the nations engaged in the war are first detailed, then the story shifts to follow the fortunes of Bennie Hooker, a Cambridge professor who is engaged by his astronomer friend Thornton to contact Pax and try to stop his scheme. Pax shifts the axis slightly to show his ability, but when German General violates the armistice by using an automatic new weapon that can throw explosives over a distance of 100 miles, he severs communication with the warring nations, and proceeds with his plan to shift the axis enough to eliminate present nations and use the survivors to commence a peaceful regime.

Hooker travels to Montreal, thence to Labrador where Pax is located; arrives in time to witness the failure of Pax's scheme through breakdown of his apparatus, and returns to civilization with the assistance of an aviator friend who can operate the giant wheel which Pax has used when draining the Mediterranean into the Sahara and other occasions.

This must be one of the earliest novels prophesying the use of atomic energy, and discloses a surprising amount of knowledge of physics, chemistry and astronomy by the author.



Tralins, Bob

The Ring-A-Ding UFOs; New York, Belmont Books #745,  
(February, 1967), (1967, Script Associates) 156p.

This is a poorly written secret agent yarn, apparently the third in a series about Lee Crosley, The Miss From S.I.S.

A Dr. Bogov, engaged in Cybernetics research, reaches a wave length so minute that he contacts one used by people of another planet who are invading earth in a flying saucer. He listened to their broadcasts for months until he learned their language (P.83); on P.95, he says "We must communicate with them through the computer. Their language is far too complex for mere mortals to understand."

An advanced technology, and aided by a captive scientist, enables Bogov to control minds through supersonic waves, from which he and his workers are protected by ear plugs. He has brainwashing techniques and hypnosis.

By trickery Lee and her assistant David discover that the entire setup is a hoax; the flying saucer whose controls are viewed on closed circuit TV is actually a disc buried in a lake nearby. Bogov seeks to control the world by brainwashing techniques carried out on a small hamlet, and by this example frighten the world leaders into acknowledging his supremacy. The alleged aliens are clumsy giants comprised of two earthmen disguised and heightened.

This is a hackneyed and worthless thriller.





Free, Herbert Beerbohm

Nothing Matters, and Other Stories

Cassell and Company, Limited

London, etc., January, 1917. 250 pp.

Contents

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2. The Mystery of Howard Romaine	75.
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6. The Ultimatum, or Every Man Has His Price	137.
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8. Chapter One - A Fragment	163.
9. The Cuckoo Clock: A Christmas Story	177.
10. God is Good	197.
11. The Importance of Humor in Tragedy	215.

There are well-written short stories, with the exception of the final item, a presidential address delivered at the Birmingham Guildhall Institute in 1915.

Only items 5, 7 and 9 would come within the scope of the fantasy field, and even item 9 is a horror story rather than a fantasy.

There is very little of importance in the volume.



CRUISE OF THE MINNIE MAUD by Alfred Tremblay; Compiled and translated by A. B. Reader; The Arctic Exchange & Publishing Limited, Quebec, P.Q. Canadian Copyright, 1921.

In 1912 Robert S. Janes, a Newfoundland officer of the Canadian Government Ship "Arctic" gave out that he had discovered nuggets of gold in the bed of the Salmon River which flows into Eclipse Sound, North Baffin Land. Three expeditions set out in search of the gold, but none was found.

The Minnie Maud sailed from Quebec on July 29, 1912 and reached Pond's Inlet on August 29th. She anchored in Albert Harbour and remained there, imbedded in ice, until August 25, 1913 when she sailed back to Quebec, arriving on September 25th.

Alfred Tremblay, 24-year old French-Canadian from Beauport, accompanied by Peewiktoo and his girl-wife Tootillik, covered over 4000 miles on foot to reach Igloolik. The other members of the expedition lived ashore in wooden shacks and snow igloos with the Eskimos, and engaged in fox-trapping and trading. They amassed a cargo valued at \$25,000.

Mr. Reader estimates that Tremblay's exploration would have cost a Government-equipped expedition at least \$75,000.

The Minnie Maud was an old mackerel schooner, two-masted, 85 feet long, 22 feet wide, and with a draught of 9 feet aft. She was docked, overhauled and fitted with a thin sheeting of steel plates, six feet below the water line, as protection against ice-floes. The party consisted of J. E. Bernier, Captain, N. Chasse, William and John LeBel, W. Caron, G. Wilson, G. Lawson, Tremblay and Reader, all from Canada although Lawson and Wilson came from England originally, and Reader from New Zealand. Five of the company had been with the "Arctic" in her previous expeditions.

Tobacco is almost a necessity for the Eskimos, who smoke and chew incessantly. It is their one great craving, and the women and children also use it.

With the thermometer constantly ranging between 30 and 55 degrees below zero, it is possible to hear Eskimos shouting to their dogs seven miles away. In winter for ten days each month, the full moon stays above the horizon for 20 hours, shedding radiance almost as intense as daylight. The full moon causes high tides to disrupt the ice along the shores in ridges.

An Eskimo died from eating too much frozen seal meat after a fast, and his brother, when he heard the news, would climb the hills calling to his spirit. Eskimos fear death. An expression equivalent to "strike me" is the nearest approach to an oath in the Eskimo language. Blasphemy is unknown to them. Although volatile and of happy disposition the Eskimo is capable of deep feeling and attachment. He is child-like and should be treated firmly, kindly, justly. He responds, but never forgets an injury or a broken promise. He is a keen observer, with a keen sense of humor and mimicry. Neither trees nor vegetation grow in the Arctic; a meat diet, half-cooked or raw, is staple. Weaklings die; infant mortality is high.

Eskimos rarely live beyond 60; at 50 both sexes are old and wrinkled. They often die from gorging on frozen meat after enforced dieting. Ulcers and boils, from tainted seal and caribou meat, rheumatism, dysentery, typhoid, bronchial troubles, lung inflammation, trouble them. Their eyes become inflamed with dirt and weakened by the glare of the sun on



snow during summer. Some become totally blind from cataract. There are a few weak-minded, but the blind, crippled, insane and aged are fed and cared for if possible, but are the first to go if food is scarce. Many die from accidents and exposure. Natural dangers kill many; but starvation is responsible for the majority of deaths.

Unlimited use of stimulating animal food from infancy induces at an early age a highly plethoric state of the vascular system. The weaker over-distended vessels of the nose quickly yield to the increased impetus of the blood, and nose-bleed relieves the man. The nose acts as a safety valve in maintaining a balance in the circulatory system.

Peary: Strictly speaking, the Eskimos have no religion in the sense in which we use the word. They believe in survival of the person after death, and in spirits, especially evil spirits. Possibly their lack of any idea of a beneficent God, and their intense consciousness of evil influences, result from the terrible hardship of their lives. Having no special blessings for which to be grateful to a kind Creator, they have not evolved a conception of Him, while the constantly recurring menaces of the dark, the bitter cold, the savage wind, and gnawing hunger, have led them to people the air with invivable enemies. The beneficent spirits are those of their ancestors (another Oriental touch) while they have a legion of malevolent spirits led by the Tornarsuk, the great devil himself, whom they try constantly to propitiate by incantations and offerings when they kill game. They think the devil keenly appreciates such service. On leaving a snow igloo the Eskimos are careful to kick the front out of it, that the evil spirits may not find shelter there, and when they throw away a worn-out garment it is never left intact, but is torn in such a way that the devil may not use it to warm himself. A comfortable devil is presumably more dangerous than a shivering one. Any sudden or unexplained barking or howling among the dogs indicates the invisible presence of Tornarsuk, and themen will run out and crack their whips or fire their rifles to scare away the invader. When the ice presses hard against the ship an Eskimo will call on his dead father to push it away; when the wind blows with special violence, ancestors are again appealed to. Passing along a cliff on a sledge journey, a man will sometimes stop and listen, and then say: "Did you hear what the devil just said there?" I have asked the Eskimo to repeat to me the word of Tornarsuk, and I listen with gravity. All calamities are attributed to Tornarsuk or Nulia-yok, evil goddess.

The Eskimo fears the death of others more than his own, as he believes that the spirit lives after death and that if he displeases the spirits of dead men or animals he will be persecuted and haunted by their angry spirits or by the evil gods that preside over them. For that reason, the Eskimos are careful to place beside the dead body the favorite weapons or implements of the dead man. They perform various rites and ceremonies over the obdies of animals which they have killed. They never use an igloo or a toopik where a death has occurred. The body they drag out by a rope, as they do not like to handle human remains, and cover it with stones or blocks of ice to keep off weasels, foxes or wolves. But animals or dogs devour the bodies. The after-world of the Eskimos is like that of the Turks and other Orientals a material abode where the spirit enjoys the good things of life without too much trouble in seeking them.

The sledge and kayak, with his weapons and articles of daily use are placed beside the grave of the hunter and sometimes his favorite dogs are strangled so that they may keep his spirit company in the unknown world. A woman's lamp and the little wooden frame on which she has dried the family boots and mittens are placed beside her grave. A

little blubber is placed there too, and a few matches so that the woman may light the lamp and do some cooking on the way; a cup or old kettle is also provided that she may melt snow in case of thirst. Her needle, thimble and other sewing materials are placed in the grave. In the case of a child, a tiny kayak or sledge is carved of wood or bone, together with a miniature set of bows and arrows and other small articles are placed in the grave.

If a death occurs in a tent, the poles are removed and the tent is left to rot on the ground. It is never used again; in a permanent igloo, made of stones, earth and whalebone, the habitation is vacated and not used again for along time. The name of the lost one is rarely, if ever, mentioned, and the relatives of the dead observe certain formalities in the matter of food and clothing for some time afterwards.

They believe in many kinds of devils, termed Toonga, Toongasuk or Toopilan, which appear in various forms, half-man, half polar-bear, 8 or 10 feet high; half-man and half seal, or in the guise of a Toopilan, a small round person with huge popping eyes, like a seal's, with a circle of flame round its body. These forms are undoubtedly the result of imagination engendered by weakness, hunger and cold during the devilish hours of fog and obscurity in the long winter months. These devils are summoned by the winter environment; are never seen in summer during the continual sunshine. Wild flowers of every hue, bumble-bees; flowers of the Arctic are scentless.

Eskimos are of Mongolian origin having come from north of China by Behring Strait. Robust, finely muscled, sometimes as much as 5'10" in height and weighing 180 lbs., though most are stockier and lighter. A certain tribe has one extra vertebra in the waist to which small ribs are attached; Charles Dawson, who made the discovery feels that it is due to survival of the fittest, as the extra joint lends strength and suppleness to the waist; extremely important in management of kayak.

Eskimo women are excellent mothers; firm believers in trial marriage. Young man makes father of bride a present, then sets up housekeeping with her without ceremony. If incompatible, they try again until satisfied, when they generally settle down to a permanent marriage. Two men will exchange wives at intervals, or lend each other their wives when going on journeys. The man is master, but listens to, and often adopts his wife's advice. Woman is property. Women are more jealous than the men, and will fight one another for possession. Wifebeating is not common. Two men wanting the same woman, settle by trial of strength, wrestling or pounding one another on the arm to see who can take it longest. Women are sought after, not for looks, but for ability. If a man tires of his wife, he tells her there isn't room for her in his igloo; she goes back to her family or takes another husband. The children are split by agreement. A good hunter may have two wives, generally where the first wife has no children. The two wives are the best of companions, each keeping her own fire alight. The number of men and women is about equal, though, so monogamy is the usual custom. Two or three children are the usual number. The woman always retains her own name, whether she has had one husband or several. Children call their parents by name, not as father and mother. Girls marry as young as 12.

Excellent mechanics. In the bitter gloom, freezing temperatures, misery and biting wind, it is hard to convince this logical race that God is supreme and evil on subsidiary. They believe in the existence of the soul (Tarninga) and its survival of death, and make solitary visits to the graves to address the spirits of the departed. If a child is named after a relative, the dead spirit will enter the child's body for a year and endow the child with its good qualities. They call their



4

3

heaven Skinniktanga (the place of sleep). There there are planes of Heaven for the souls of a man and 4 for that of woman. Heaven is always bright and warm, plenty to eat and drink and wear; little to do

Murder is rare, generally over possession of a woman. Incurables sometimes commit suicide which is not considered a crime, and the soul or spirit after death goes to the upper plane of Heaven along with other good people.

Hell is called Sen-nalies and is at the bottom of the sea, presided over by Nulia-yok, Goddess of Evil. Souls of evil men go there and are tormented for a time by the father of Nulia-yok. The souls of ~~evil~~ transgressors of the numerous taboos prescribed by the Angakoks or Seers and the souls of men who have been carried away on the ice-floes also spend some time in Purgatory or Sen-na.

Nulia-yok was an Eskimo maiden who would not marry. A gull named Fulmar finally won her and persuaded her to accompany him to his island as his wife. He had told her lies of his magnificence; she found his castle was only a nest of twigs on bare high rocks, without shelter. Much food he had promised; she got only rotten fish. Other gulls jostled her so she had difficulty in maintaining her perch on the rock.

Sedning a call for help, Nulia-yok was rescued by her father Anautelik who took her away in his boat. Fulmar, discovering his loss, caused a storm to rise; Anautelik threw his daughter overboard to preserve his own life; she clung to the gunwale, so he cut off her fingers one by one to make her let go. Fingers changed to whale, walrus, big-seal, small seal, etc. Father knocked out one of her eyes; she let go and her spirit went to the world beneath the sea where she became queen and lived in a house of stones and whalebone, guarded by her husband the dog. Cannot walk, hunches over the ground with one foot beneath her body. Anautelik was also drowned and lives with her, wrapped up in his tent cover, tortures souls of wicked. Souls of sea animals go to Nulia-yok after death, after having remained for three days beside the body. Eskimo puncture the eyes of animals they kill so that it cannot see that it is being taken to an igloo and complain to Nulia-yok. Taboos and ceremonies are to propitiate the souls of the animals, and other animals will permit themselves to be killed by such considerate people. ~~xxxx~~

Angakok invokes his familiar spirit during a state of self-induced hypnotic trance and sends it to report confession to Nulia-yok and the sin is forgiven.

Pookimma, is Nulia-yok as goddess of land animals. Polar bear is under special protection of another goddess called Angea-garak-takto, who lives in an iceberg. Every Eskimo has a familiar spirit belonging to one of the sea or land animals through whom he may intercede with Nulia-yok, or the other goddesses. Illness is the result of offending deity. Remedy is to go to an Angakok who holds a seance at which all the women sit in a circle and sway their bodies and shout Atté-Atté and clap hands. Angakok goes into trance, foams at mouth, goes through weird performance on the ice outside, sometimes chasing the devil with a harpoon, till the sufferer announces himself better or the Angakok reports the devil killed.

Angakok by supernatural powers charms away sickness, lightens the displeasure of the deities, puts the Evil eye (Ee-zinga) on those who displease him, and sees into the future. By gazing fixedly at knife or other object held before his eyes, throws himself into hypnosis when he foretells where seal or caribou can be found when the band is starving. "By a singular coincidence Pannikpa, a noted Angakok at Bottom Point actually predicted the correct number of a herd of caribou that would be found the next morning in a certain ravine on Bylot island. 3 Eskimos

went hunting the next day and not only sighted a herd of nine caribou in the ravine, corresponding to the number and place indicated by Pannukpah the night before, but killed some of them and returned with two sled-loads of meat to the hungry but rejoicing band of natives assembled there.

Anagkok derives his powers from aid of a familiar spirit, called his Tonwak, which usually assumes the form of some animal, often that of the walrus. He is initiated by some other Angakok; usually more than one takes part in the instruction and initiation of the candidate. During initiation, candidate cooks own meals and eats nothing not prepared by his own hands. Wanders about in solitary meditation.

Small pieces of skin or cloth are used as amulets, decorated with beads.

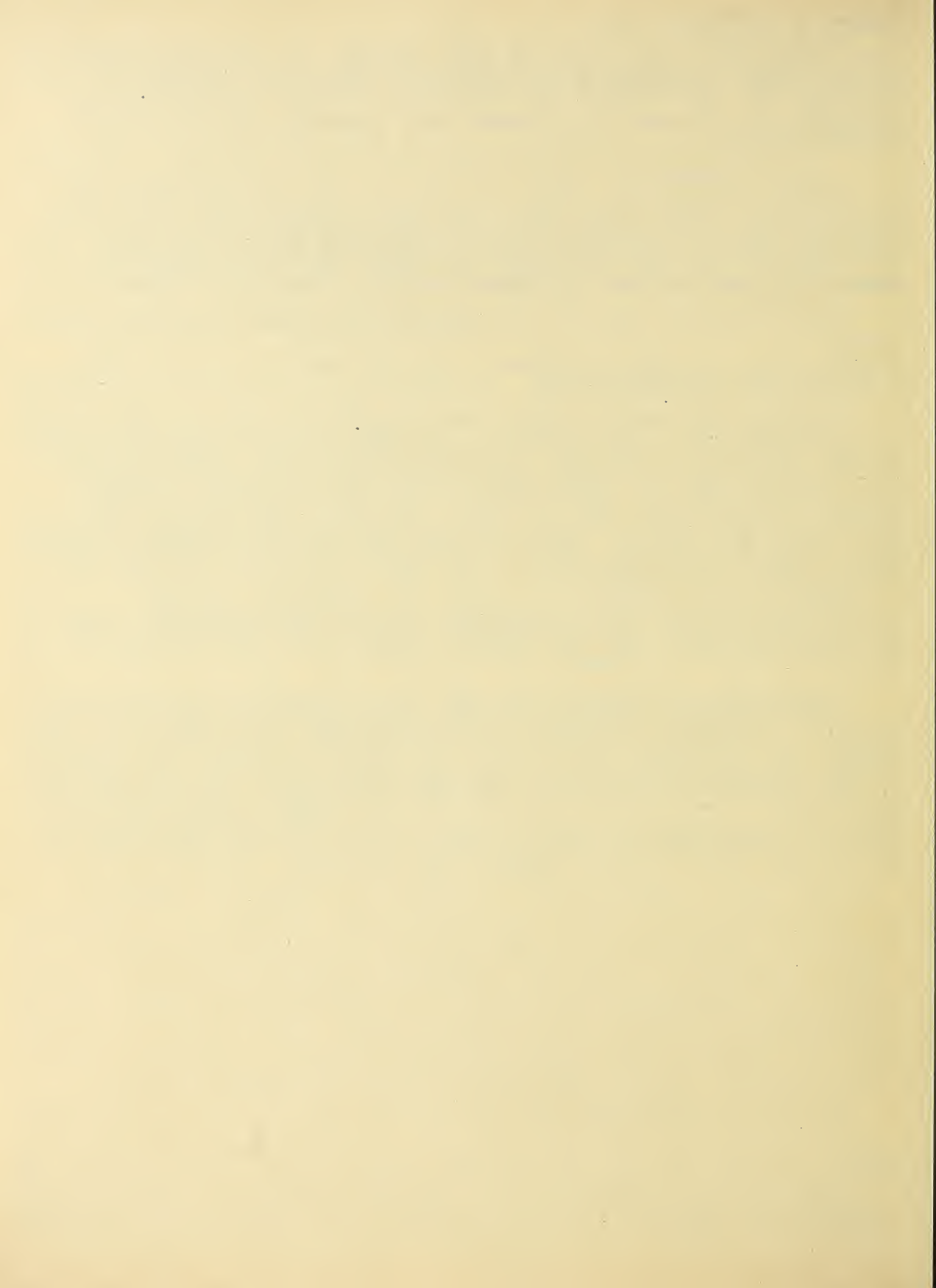
Married women often tattooed on face and hands to denote tribe. Tattooing not practiced by men.

Piblokto- The adult Eskimo is often subject to a nervous affection a form of hysteria, called piblokto, resulting from brooding over absent or dead friends and relatives, or dread of the future. Woman suffers from it most, begin to scream, tear off clothes, run about screaming and gesticulating like one possessed. Rush out of igloo in coldest weather, almost naked, and run until exhausted. Other Eskimos rescue them before they freeze. Attack usually ends in fit of weeping, patient quiets down, eyes are bloodshot, pulse high, whole body trembles for about an hour afterwards.

Eskimo foxes and dogs also suffer from piblokto; symptoms resemble hydrophobia but not dangerous or infectious seemingly. Dogs are generally shot. Several Eskimos at Pond's Inlet lost nearly all their dogs from this disease.

Explanation of Aurora: The Arch of the Aurora is always at right angles to the magnetic meridian and the phenomena are assumed to be the result of magnetism. It also affects electrical wires and the magnetic needle; thus in France and elsewhere the Aurora of August 30th and Sept. 1, 1859 noiselessly worked the telegraph needles and violently rung the alarm bells. The aurora is believed to be produced by electric currents in the higher regions of the atmosphere. Its great elevation above the earth is evident from the fact that the same aurora has been witnessed at the same time in Moscow, Warsaw, Rome and Cadiz.





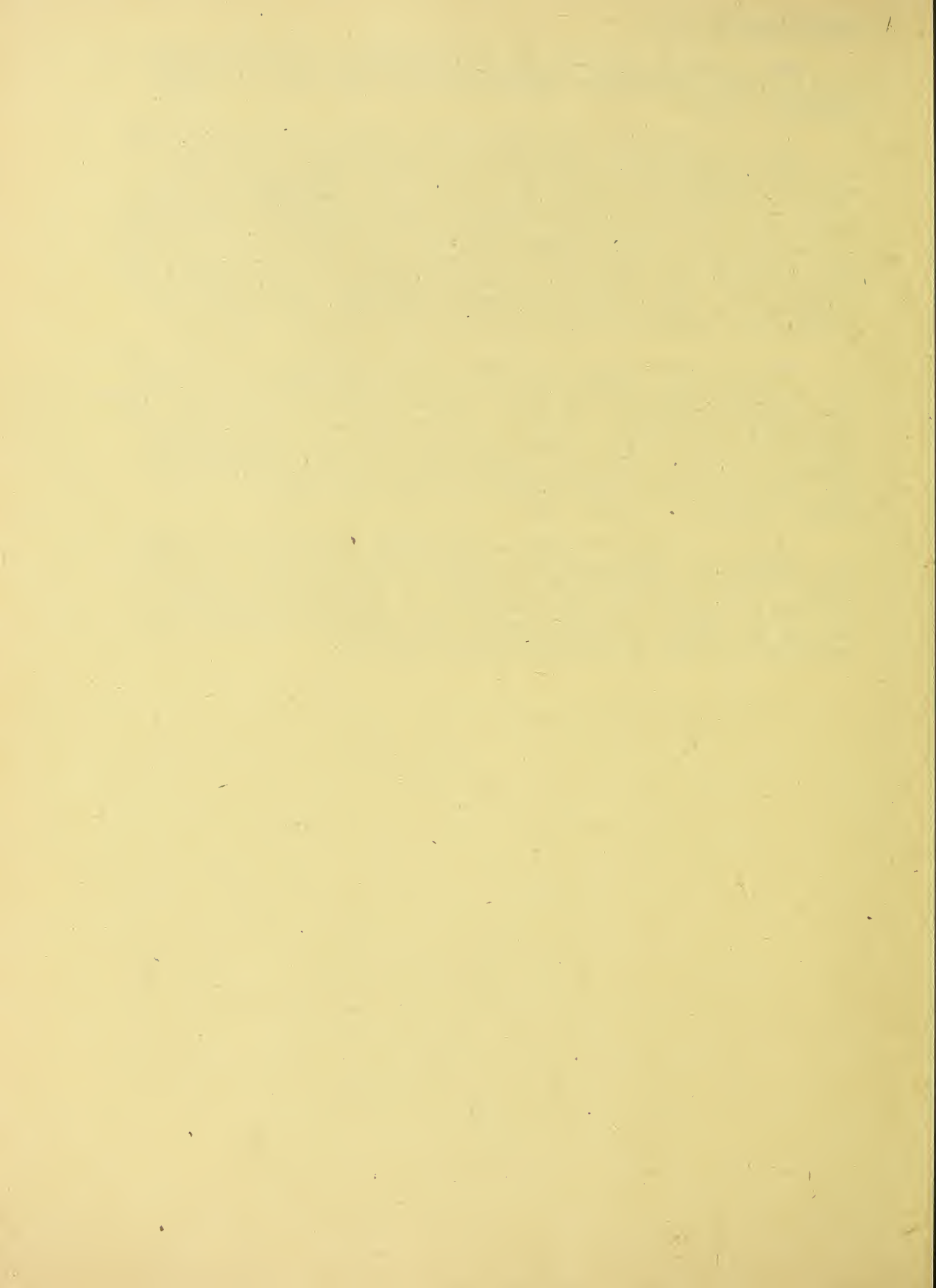
Trevor-Roper, H. R.

The European Witch-Craze of the 16th and 17th Centuries  
Penguin Books (Peregrine Social History #055 434 4); Index;  
Pictorial cover 143p.

This is the most important short book I have read about the witch persecutions viewed as a social phenomenon, and it supports largely the view that the entire body of folklore about witchcraft and demonology during the ~~seventeenth~~ centuries mentioned in the title was derived from systematic questioning of the alleged witches under torture. The author admits that many witches gave evidence in the absence of torture, and that their stories confirmed the system alleged; but he likens the situation to that of McCarthyism in America, and to the Jew-persecution complex in Europe prior to and under Naziism.

Although the author considers the evidence illusory, and the tales of the sabbat and pacts to be fabricated (in fact, he dismisses Margaret Murray's works as "fancies" (p. 41)), he says that the leading thinkers of the time, in supporting the persecution of witches, were merely following the cultural climate of their stage of belief, and even the rationalists who tried to place the beliefs in proper perspectives were often doing so in faith that witchcraft was real.

This is a work of real scholarship, and should be kept for reference. Although the author believes that the confessions of the witches parallel those of psychiatric patients of modern times, he gives no value to psychical research or to the phenomena as paranormal. The evidence obtained under torture he views as entirely untrustworthy.



Trowbridge, W. R. H.

Cagliostro; New Hyde Park, New York, University Books  
(ca.1960); Illustrated; Bibliography; Index 312p.

Originally published in 1910, this is said to be the first complete biography in English of Cagliostro. In it, the author apparently proves that the accusation of being Joseph Balsamo is false; the two were separate individuals of totally different characters, as were their wives.

The only account of Cagliostro's early life appears to be his own, given at his trial in the Diamond Necklace affair, confirming that the circumstances of his birth and parentage were obscure, and also that Althotas was as a father to him.

Funck-Brentano's account is said to be fallacious, and Carlyle's filled with animosity. Trowbridge supports the view of his genuine psychic powers and attributes these to humanity in general on the basis of Cagliostro's delegating them to others of the lodges he established in various centers of Freemasonry. Although bombastic and showy, Cagliostro's refusal to accept money for his cures, and his generous charities, his independence, and his altruism, prove him to have been anything but a charlatan, despite his unearned world reputation.

This is an interesting and important book.





Troy, Simon

Don't Play with the Rough Boys; London, Victor Gollancz  
Ltd 1963 192p.

Primarily, this is a psychological study of a repressed young man who weakly yields to circumstances and is drifting through life until he meets in a trailer-camp a prostitute who seeks his protection after killing a man who has had relations with her on many occasions and then brutally tells her that she is merely a temporary substitute for a writing woman, his mistress, whom his wife considers is her only serious rival.

Max Braddon's father leaves the bulk of his estate to charity, merely giving his son enough money to live on, but not enough to implement any independent endeavor Max might have pursued. Max admires greatly a leader of boys who tells him that chastity is the highest virtue, but comes to understand that Alan Herricks was merely compensating for his inability to consummate his own marriage. Laurie France, the girl, had a similar admiration and love for Rhona Dymond, with whom she lived until during one of Rhona's absences, Bernard Shayle seduced her. Rhona at first condemned Laurie, then admitted that she should have warned her against Bernard whose proclivities she well understood. Shayle convinced Laurie that she might as well continue the relationship with him when Rhona went to Stockholm, as she admitted that she enjoyed sex with him; and her attitude was that it was easy to do what her circle of acquaintanceship did, and she had no reason to deny herself sexual gratification.

Max feared himself, and was justified in doing so, as his first moment of contact with Laurie caused him to feel like raping and killing her. Her understanding, and assuaging his need, made him love her, and in trying to assist her to escape he became involved in a tissue of lies which only the patient and understanding investigation of Inspector Smith was able to unravel. Projecting his wish to help Laurie to escape, Max identifies Charles Shayle with Alan, imagines the psychological pressures on Charles, and concludes that Charles has killed his brother, especially when he learns that Charles has been associating with his brother's estranged wife. Intending to teach Max a lesson, Charles confesses to murdering his brother, but jeers at Max that he will help to place Laurie in jail, from which she will emerge broken and demoralized; Max, who is driving him to be interviewed by Inspector Smith, loses control of the car and is almost killed, and Charles dies in the crash.

Laurie confesses killing Bernard, and is sentenced to a year for manslaughter. Smith tells Max that Laurie is pregnant, and Max is too overcome to say what he feels. Smith understands and the book closes with the thought that Max has matured, and will ultimately take on the responsibility for Laurie.

This book should be read in conjunction with Coningsby Dawson's "The Garden Without Walls".





True, John Preston

The Iron Star: From Myth to History; Boston, Little, Brown & Company, 1928; Illustrated by Lilian Crawford True; (1899, Publishers 146p.

This is a book for children which attempts to sketch history from prehistoric times to the discovery of America by following the fortunes of pieces of a meteorite through various adventures of descendants of its discoverer.

The Northmen are represented, rather than the Greek and Roman influences.

The book is well-written and illustrated, and could serve as an introduction to historical studies.

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**FirstCity Trust**

Truesdell, John W.

Bottom Facts concerning the Science of Spiritualism derived from careful investigations covering a period of twenty-five years with many descriptive illustrations; New York, G. W. Carleton & Co., 1884 331p.

This is one of the earliest sceptical volumes exposing the methods used by fraudulent mediums to fool gullible sitters. The author admits that he often played the part of a medium and he and the slate medium Henry Slade laughed together after Truesdell exposed him at a private sitting.

Comments concerning most of the early American mediums are made, particularly the Davenport brothers, Andrew Jackson Davis,, Annie Eva Fay, Mary Andrews, Charles H. Foster and Mary Hardy.

The author jocularly invokes the Diakka as a mischievous<sup>it</sup> spirit who spoils seances and exposes tricks.

Books like this have been useful in warning people to beware of commercial mediums and even of some guiding private circles.

Chester D. Cuthbert  
September 12, 1997

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**FirstCity Trust**

Trumbo, Dalton

Johanny Got His Gun; New York, Philadelphia, Toronto, J.  
B. Lippincott Company (1939) 309p.

This is probably one of the most effective anti-war novels ever written.

Joe is an ordinary small-town American who has lived the usual experiences of the son of a corner grocer, fallen in love with Kareen and been parted from her by joining up for war service. He is so badly wounded that he cannot hear, see, or speak, has lost both arms and legs, and has no communication with the nurses until he manages to attract the attention of a young nurse by signalling in morse code.

Getting a doctor who can reply in morse, the nurse has done what she could; but when Joe pleads for permission to rejoin the human race, saying that he is willing to be exhibited as a consequence of war, the reply is that such a course is "against regulations".

The whole book is merely a "stream-of-consciousness" review of Joe's life and its significance to him. All he wants is the right to live; and he inveighs against the political leaders who lead him into war against other people like him, whose only desire is to live.

The nurse who receives his first message gets in touch with him by finger-printing "Merry Christmas" on his chest; this leads him to memories of the Christmases at his home, then to the birth of Christ, and the message of Jesus to mankind: Peace on Earth; Goodwill to Men.

Joe at last realizes that he is the living example of the future of mankind, maimed, mutilated, impotent, if war is not abolished. He calls out to men to turn the guns against the leaders who invoke wars, not against other simple humans who have no quarrel with him.

This novel, appearing as it did in 1939, was probably suppressed. Certainly, it wouldn't assist in recruiting.

The style is unorthodox, but gripping. In its nature, it is morbid and depressing, but puts its message across effectively.





Trumbo, Dalton

The Remarkable Andrew: Being the Chronicle of a Literal Man  
Philadelphia/New York, J. B. Lippincott Company (1941,author) 350p.

Many years ago I read Trumbo's anti-war novel Johnny Got His Gun, the best novel of its kind.

Although listed in Bleiler, this is not an important fantasy novel. The ghosts of Andrew Jackson, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, John Marshall, Henry Bartholomew Smith, and Jesse James are used as characters to assist the hero in combating crooked civic politicians who are trying to frame him for embezzlement. Andrew Long, a conscientious bookkeeper paid \$20.00 a week is engaged to marry a pretty girl, but delays marriage because he can't support her. He brings to his superiors' attention the fact that three missing checks totalling \$1240.00 prevent his balancing the books, and is shocked when his complaint is brushed off, and ~~an attempt is made~~ to bribe him, dismiss him, or silence him are made.

The ghosts counsel him to defend himself in court with their help, and he wins his case, bringing about the resignations of the guilty grafters.

The ghosts merely act as a plot device, and have no bearing on actual ghostly phenomena. The story is unimportant, and as a novel, the book does not rate highly.

It is, however, very important as a vehicle bringing to the attention of American citizens their duty responsibly to expose the failings and corruption of governments. This is a novel with a message which should be heeded. Incidentally, one chapter shows how propaganda, rather than reason, brought the U. S. into the 2nd World War.



Trumbo, Dalton

The Remarkable Andrew: Being the Chronicle of a Literal Man; Philadelphia/New York, J. B. Lippincott Company, 1941 (Trumbo) 350p.

I consider this novel, and The Pale Blonde of Sands Street by William Chapman White, to be the outstanding examples of novels which would have been much better without the fantasy element.

Andrew Long, a bookkeeper in the treasury dept. of Shale City, Colorado (which locale figures also in his novel Johnny Got His Gun), discovers a discrepancy in his books which enables him to detect a plot on the part of civic officials to misuse city funds. He and his family have long revered Andrew Jackson, with whom an ancestor had fought and to which ancestor Jackson had promised to succor any member of his family who might need aid.

Unable to awaken the civic officials to their duty in the circumstances, Long threatens to go before City Council and disclose his findings; but is thrown into jail with the intention of blaming him for the peculations. General Andrew Jackson's ghost, and the ghosts of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, John Marshall, Benjamin Franklin, Henry Bartholomew Smith and Jesse James, appear to Long, and his speaking to them makes it appear that he is mentally impaired, and because he buys whisky for Jackson, is circumstantially a drunkard.

His beautiful girlfriend Peggy Tobin resents his being distracted from her by Jackson; Long is torn between these two loved ones. With the assistance of the ghosts, Long is able to turn the tables on the crooked politicians, assume the job of Chief Clerk of the city, and turn the officials out of office.

Trumbo's treatment of the ghosts is merely the objectivizing of their writings, and between "jest and earnest", so that they are unconvincing. His novel would have been much stronger if he had made Long rely on his knowledge of their writings, rather than their ghostly presence and advice, and had kept the novel out of the fantasy field. The author tried to portray the average man in a clerical job who is faced with a situation beyond his ability to solve, and invoked the great spirits to coach him in his dilemma. Both the dilemma and its solution are unconvincing, and this novel does not begin to compare in merit with Johnny Got His Gun.

This novel is written more carefully than the other, but fails to carry conviction.

(See over)

The unfinished novel by Dalton Trumbo--"The General to Stay", for which Paramount paid him \$30,000., gets William Holden, Lynne Overman, and Betty Field for the top roles. The story is unusual and amazing. The leading character is a humble bookkeeper in a small town. One of his ancestors saved the life of General Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans. The bookkeeper discovers one day that his books show a deficit of \$1200. While he is worrying what to do about it, he is visited by the spirit of Jackson, who tells him that the best way out of his difficulty is to tell the authorities. The bookkeeper does--and is arrested for the theft. The spirit of Jackson is furious and comes to the jail accompanied by the ghosts of Jefferson, Lincoln and--of all ghosts--that of Jesse James! They advise him on his defence and give him permission to use their best speeches. He does; he confounds the judge and jury, and is acquitted. But the boy's troubles are not yet over. The Jackson ghost accompanies him on his honeymoon.



Tucker, Wilson

The City in the Sea; New York & Toronto, Rinehart & Co.,  
Incorporated; (1951 Tucker) 250p.

In the U. S. A. of the far future, an army of women patrol along a mountainside, the far side of which is unexplored territory. From over the mountain comes a man with a deep tan, physically perfect, taller than any of the women and with an apparent ability to read their minds and control their thinking. Without realizing that he has planted the idea, they decide on an expedition to the land beyond the mountains.

He leads them through three long tunnels quite apparently man-made to the far side where the sun shines in contrast to the rainy belt of their patrol. There they find a ruined city inhabited by winged men; pale dwarfs with hand-guns of which they know nothing as their own weapons are spears and bows and arrows. They make friends with the winged men, but battle the dwarfs.

Wolf meets a tall woman like himself, and the Captain and Lieutenant of the army think she must be his mate. Wolf wears only a knee-length pair of trousers and acts primitively; the women consider him as a native, but are physically attracted to him. They learn that the woman is his mother; that his race lives to be hundreds of years old; and that Wolf is considered an idiot because he has not developed the powers that are common to his people. Their superiority to him constitutes a surprise element in the plot, and emphasizes the powers which his race possess, to create illusion that their city is underwater by mental projection, and otherwise to defend themselves against invasion. They are numerically few, and Wolf's mission had been to lead the women as breeding stock for them. Though comparatively primitive the women are the only alternative to the race dying out.

In the end, all the women decide to stay in the city, and the Captain and the Lieutenant go with Wolf, leaving the impression that he has chosen to mate with both, Wolf, being inferior to his race, having been forbidden life in the city and being content to roam its borders and accomplish missions on which he was sent.

This is an interesting story, but with very little of permanent importance.





Tucker, Wilson

The Chinese Doll; New York, Dell Publishing Company,  
Inc. (1946, Tucker)(Murray Hill Books) 190p.

Mainly of interest to fantasy fans because the names of many of the characters are those of fans, this is still an interesting light murder mystery novel, with an unexpected twist. It is of little permanent interest, but a good story for leisure pastime.



Tucker, Wilson

The Dove; New York/Toronto, Rinehart & Company, Inc.  
(1948, Tucker) 218p.

Charles Horne is asked to help a 50-year old former western heroine who has been injured in a railway/car accident, to get out of hospital and go to Hollywood. He gets his girl friend Elizabeth Saari to lend him \$300. for the trip. Leila Dove, the actress, is a gravel-voiced, wilful woman; Horne soon realizes that he is being played for a sucker, but likes her and does his best. He learns that she has won money and jewelry in gambling years ago, and hid it in a bird-house on a set at the studio, from which she was banned; and she wants him to get this fortune, his commission, arbitrated by Saari, to be 17½%.

Horne learns that a private detective named Anderson had disappeared just after being hired by the Dove twenty years before for the same purpose. He makes inquiries, and learns that Anderson and Sully Wantozki, an old flame of Leila's, were blackmailing both the Dove and the movie star who had Leila banned from the studio. Wantozki killed Anderson so he could keep Leila's gambling money and jewels after Anderson had recovered them; and resumes his blackmailing activities when Leila returns, so that he can blame her for them.

The western movie star has offered Horne \$10,000 for the pictures used as the blackmail threat, but Horne, because he likes Leila, destroys them, and ends by wiring Elizabeth Saari for \$50. to enable him to return home.

This is a light murder mystery novel, of no importance.



Tucker, Wilson

The Lincoln Hunters; New York, Toronto, Rinehart & Co.,  
Inc. (1958, Tucker). Book Club Edition 192p.

Benjamin Steward, a Character of the 26th Century, is a researcher for Time Research, journeying into the past and the future to obtain facts for their clients. He is engaged to obtain a tape of a speech made in Bloomington, Illinois by Abraham Lincoln on May 29th, 1856.

Errors on the part of the engineers place him at the scene the day after the speech. Though corrected, it means that he must accomplish his mission and return prior to his earlier appearance on the scene, or risk being "Cancelled out", since no identical body may occupy the same space at the same time without one disappearing. This has been theory, and care is taken to avoid any possibility of such a happening.

As one of his crew of three men, Steward takes Bobby Bloch, a Shakespearean actor with a liquor problem. Bloch disappears, and as Steward had lost the husband of the girl he loves in a Roman arena on a previous expedition, he is determined not to abandon Bloch. He meets Lincoln after the speech has been made, but incurs the distrust and suspicion of Lovejoy, a newspaperman and adherent of Lincoln who is jealous of anyone coming to the great man's attention. A reel of tape had been found by Steward on his exploratory trip, and this anachronism was a worry, since he had been afraid to take it back to the 26th Century.

Having courted Evelyn for six years, Steward is still in doubt as to his ever succeeding in winning her, especially as he has just learned her identity as the wife of the man he lost in the Roman arena. Because of Bloch he misses his return deadline and knows that he and Bloch have been abandoned, so they decide that they must make the best of a new life in the 19th Century. Bloch tries as an actor, and Steward as an adherent of Lincoln, hoping for a political job. Steward has acted as a man of principle, though it has meant the loss of all he held dear.

A reasonably good travel story.





Tucker, Wilson

The Long Loud Silence; New York, Toronto, Rinehart &  
Co., Inc. (1952) 217p.  
London, The British Publishers Guild Limited (1953) 191p.2/

Corporal Russell Gary awakens from a binge to find he is alone in a hotel. In another room he finds a dead woman. On the street is only one living creature, a dog. He finds craters indicating that the town has been bombed, and dead bodies which are apparently the result of botulism and pneumonic plague, which he assumes have been used by Russians in an attack on America.

Having developed an immunity, he shares an almost dead world east of the Mississippi with a few thousand other survivors, particularly a young girl who insists that she is 19 and whom he finds in a jewelry store. He states that he is merely a temporary companion, and she accepts this; thinking that the army on the western side of the river will take him back, he parts from her, only to find that he is forbidden to cross. All bridges except two under heavy guard have been destroyed by army engineers: eastern U.S.A. is quarantined indefinitely.

Gary enters partnership with a school teacher who has had signals experience, and they share a tall girl who agrees to favor both. The girl loves the teacher, however, and when she becomes pregnant, the partnership is dissolved, and she stays with the teacher. Gary leaves and devotes his time to scheming to cross the river, finally using another man as a guinea pig to try in a diving suit guided by a cable underwater. This man is killed after he triggers a flare, thus warning Gary, who decides to winter at a farm after saving the life of the farmer's young daughter. He serves as sentry on the farm, and kills a man who invades it; goes to the scene where the school-teacher and the tall girl have stayed only to find their shack burned and them missing.

By hi-jacking a shipment of gold from Fort Knox and exchanging identities with one of the guards, he crosses the river, but is held in quarantine until tests can be made to see if he is contaminated. He escapes before the results of the tests are known, but a girl contact dies and he realizes that he is a carrier of the plague and doomed to be hunted down. Finally escaping back to the eastern side of the river, he roams the countryside for food, fighting and killing, and finally is lured by a lone woman into a town, discovering her to be the former 19-year-old, now mature, and a man-trapper. The book closes with his greeting her after he has stunned her when he fears that she had intended to kill him.

As a portrayal of the possible conditions after an enemy attack in modern times, this novel is horrifying. But it is not an important science fiction novel for any originality of theme or ideas.

Reprinted in paperback, New York, Dell Publishing Company  
Inc. (#791, 35¢) 192p.



Tucker, Wilson

The Man in My Grave; London, Macdonald (1957, Tucker)  
175p.

A rather gruesome mystery story, but told in a fashion which minimizes the horrible. It is the story of modern "burking", the sale of corpses to medical schools, following the tradition of Burke and Hare.

B. G. Brooks returns to his home town after an absence of 20 years, as an investigator, and first views his own grave, whose stone has been altered from an earlier inscription. Later the grave is found to contain 150 pounds of earth, substituted for his body. What has happened to the body of a carnival worker whose corpse was mistaken for his, is never disclosed, but the assumption is that it was sold to a medical school.

As usual, characters are named after people well-known in science fiction fandom, though it is not possible for me to guess why certain characters were given the names chosen.

Although well-written, this novel falls short of being important in any way apart from the idea and the information given concerning the laws applicable to the sale of bodies for research purposes.



TUCKER, Wilson

Man from Tomorrow; Originally published under the title  
"Wild Talent"; New York, Bantam Books (July, 1955) (#1343,  
25¢) 148p.

See alternate title for notes.





Tucker, Wilson

The Science-Fiction Subtreasury; New York, Toronto,  
Rinehart & Co., Inc. (1954) 240p.

Reprinted in paperback as "Time: X". The Bantam edition pagination is different, but text appears to be the same. See alternate title for notes.



Tucker, Wilson

Red Herring; New York/Toronto, Rinehart & Company, Inc.  
(1951, Tucker) 214p.

This is an ingenious murder mystery about a money-mad family hiring Charles Horne to assist with a joke, which becomes complicated.

Lonna Randolph is adopted fourteen years after two boys are born in the family. She overhears the brothers plotting to kill their parents, and because she, too, wants money, does nothing to prevent their plan. Later, she and one brother plan the joke on the other; but Clifford, following directions of Horne for his disappearance, is found dead in a hotel; and because Lonna has lied to him Horne is suspicious of her.

Because of his failure to identify the body of a girl crushed in the paddlewheel of a riverboat, Horne thinks that the older brother Ralph has killed Lonna; but when he learns that Ralph has been dead for two weeks, he realizes that only Lonna could be the killer, and that she has murdered an innocent girl on the boat.

Although this is a very clever mystery, like most such novels, there is little to consider once the mystery is solved. Interesting pastime, but nothing of permanent worth.



Tucker, Wilson

The Stalking Man; New York/Toronto, Rinehart & Company,  
Inc. (1949, Tucker) 212p.

Tucker starts this novel by describing the murder of a railway station agent, hiding only the identity of the killer.

He then describes Charles Horne's search for the killer, who turns out to be a retired postman called Happy because of his fixed smile, who assists Horne and admires him for teaching him how to trace for information. Charles likes Happy, and the liking is mutual; but Happy had reasons for killing the agent, concerning which Horne knew nothing.

As in others of Tucker's novels, once the mystery is solved, there is little of interest worth referring to again.

Tucker comes close to Fredric Brown's method of dealing with mystery stories, but does not make his stories as suspenseful. There is more humor in Tucker, but less human interest.





Tucker, Wilson

Time Bomb; New York, Toronto, Rinehart & Co., Inc.,  
(1955) 246p.

This book is loosely a sequel to "The Time Masters", re-introducing Gilbert Nash and his wife Shirley, now described as his granddaughter many times removed, as subsidiary characters. The principal character is Lieut. Danforth of the bomb squad of the Illinois Secret Police, who deduces that bombs which are wiping out the adherents of Ben, an evil candidate for the vice-presidency who will actually rule the figurehead president, are delivered by a time-machine without human accompaniment. Ultimately he traces the source to a fanatical foe of Ben, and realizes that he, himself, has been instrumental in setting forth one of the time bombs.

In addition to being a sequel to "The Time Masters" this novel mentions the situation set forth at greater length in "Wild Talent", and touches on "The Long Loud Silence". Thus, Tucker ties his novels together, again using the names of fans as characters.

Although light science fiction, this novel does explore some of the paradoxes inherent in the idea of time travel, and for that reason could be considered of minor importance as a reference. Also, in addition to the Nashes, it has as a character Mr. Ramsey, a telepath assisting the police; and in this respect refers to "Wild Talent".

Reprinted in paperback under the title "Tomorrow Plus X"  
Avon T 168



Tucker, Wilson

The Time Masters; New York, Toronto, Rinehart & Co.,  
Inc. (1953) 249p.  
New York, Signet Books (#1127, 25¢) (July, 1954) 128p.

Invaders from space 10,000 years ago, only six or seven of a crew of 300, with super-intelligence influence religion and customs of early civilizations, and of the few a woman who is evil and a man who trails her, are involved with the secret U. S. Government service who try to trace them prior to their apparent first appearances, as adults, in society.

The woman has married Hodgkins, a scientist whose work is top secret at Oak Ridge. By intimate contact she is able to read his mind and guide it to achievement, the more intimate the contact, the closer the telepathic rapport. When he reaches final achievement, she explores his mind and sees that he will not survive; she kills him. Having established a second identity which enables her to penetrate the space-ship building at White Sands, she has determined to return to her own solar system, unaided.

Gilbert Nash, ostensibly a private investigator, has been following her for years, but she has been successful in disguising her identity by marrying many times, learning by intimacy with various husbands the secrets of wealth and power. Hodgkins, conscious that Carolyn has surpassed him in technical knowledge, and uncertain, consults Nash when Carolyn disappears, hoping that Nash can trace Carolyn. She is also being sought by the Government service, Cummings and Dikty, and when Dikty guesses her to have hired a trailer home, she kisses him to fathom his knowledge and then kills him.

Nash, whose granddaughter is secretary to Dikty, tells Shirley Hoffman his story as if it were a myth Gilgamesh in nature. She loves him, and he hopes that ultimately she will realize his relationship to her. Finally confronting Carolyn, he tells her that she has a choice of suicide or proceeding with her plan to capture the space-ship. She tries to kill Gilbert, but only seriously wounds him, carries out her plan and takes the space-ship, only to become a satellite of earth, as the ship was intended merely to orbit earth.

This story is told mainly in a few long conversations between the various characters; is interesting but superficial, and the one idea of intimate physical contact to enhance the telepathic rapport is the only attempt at original thinking. Tucker is a popular science-fiction writer rather than an important one, and this story reminds me more of van Vort's "The House that Stood Still" than of any other. van Vort's book was published in 1950 and may have inspired this.

Part of this book appeared as a short story in OTHER WORLDS, November, 1950, under the title "The Job Is Ended"; which was reprinted in "Time: X" and "The Science-Fiction Subtreasury".



Time: X; Originally published under the title "The Science Fiction Subtreasury"; New York, Bantam Books (December, 1955) (#1400, 25¢) 140p.

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(1) When most people ride in vehicles or are confined to their homes, a man who is looking for a vacant lot in Chicago is given a permit to walk. He spends his life looking for a vacant lot, but loses it to a politician. (2) A writer buys an encyclopedia at a discount because it is dated in the future, and is using data in it for plots, which causes him to be investigated by the F.B.I. as revealing top secret security information. They confiscate the set, but he buys another still more updated. These first two stories are apparently original publications for this book.

(3) UNIVERSE, May, 1954.

(4) MoF&SF, February, 1951; (9) March, 1953.

(5) SCIENCE FICTION QUARTERLY, Fall, 1942.

(6) OTHER WORLDS, November, 1950.

(7) ASTONISHING STORIES, April, 1943.

(8) FANTASTIC WORLDS, Fall-Winter, 1952.

(10) FIENDETTA, Volume 2 Number 1, in December, 1953.

The last two stories are from fanzines, and (6) was slightly revised and used as part of the novel "The Time Masters".





Tucker, Wilson

To Keep or Kill; New York, Lion Books (#21); (January, 1950), (1947, Tucker) 186p.

Charles Horne watches from his office window while a tall red-headed blonde fixes an explosive to the motor of a car in the street below, and is deafened and injured in the subsequent explosion. He is later kidnapped at gunpoint by the girl, and held captive with the assistance of a giant negro, a dog, and lack of a shirt.

He learns that the girl has two partners, her father and a woman who owns a veterinary dog shop. Her father, it later transpires, is one of Horne's employers, an officer of the insurance company which hires him to investigate the death of the owner of the car in the street, and who has checked very closely expense accounts which Horne submitted.

The girl had watched Horne for a year and had fallen in love with him, and makes a deal with her partners to "buy" Horne for \$100,000, \$90,000 to come from the double indemnity policy on the car owner, the other \$10,000 from her own funds. She makes enough mistakes, however, to enable Horne to escape, and is electrocuted with the negro in the tunnels where the telephone and electric cables are laid.

She leaves Horne a legacy of silver dollars.

Like Tucker's other mysteries, this is interesting, but of no permanent value.



Tucker, Wilson

Tomorrow Plus X; Originally published as "Time Bomb";  
New York, Avon Publications, Inc. (#T 168, 35¢) 158p.

See "Time Bomb" for notes



Tucker, Wilson

The Warlock; New York, Avon Books (#V2329), (December, 1969), (1967, Tucker) 176p.

Reputed to be the son of a witch, Anson Bolda, born in Poland, escapes from Russian domination, but is captured as an American secret agent and then exchanged for a Russian agent under circumstances which convince him that he is under special surveillance for some reason unknown to him.

An electronics and communications expert, he is to beam information to a satellite. Because of circumstances under which contents of his dossier appear to be known, he seeks the individual in power who has made use of these facts, and learns by being assigned to investigate an eccentric named Angoff, a blind man whose secretary Karen Collins is a woman devoted to him, (and who is based on Charles Fort), is willing to pay him a half million dollars if he is successful in carrying out his duties.

Angoff is a man in his eighties who has fallen behind in his knowledge of communications and security precautions, but is seeking a successor to his job as a permanent one-man secret agent for the American government. The story is the struggle of Bolda to penetrate Angoff's defences and thus to qualify as Angoff's successor.

This is an interesting story, lacking romance and human interest, but disclosing a great deal about electronic devices for espionage and the international intrigue and modus operandi which the dedicated and incorruptible secret agent must accept as his life. It is quite different from any other book of Tucker's which I have read, and an interesting experiment.





Tucker, Wilson

Wild Talent; New York, Toronto, Rinehart & Co., Inc.  
(1954) 250p.

New York, Bantam Books, under title "Man from Tomorrow"  
Paul Breen discovers that he is a telepath when visiting the Chicago World's Fair at the age of 13. He notified Washington of the death of a secret agent, identifying him by reading his dying thoughts. Seven years later he learned that he had notified the wrong agency, and rectified his mistake, thus alerting the authorities to his continued existence so that they identified him by his fingerprints when he was inducted for the armed services.

From then on, he was kept under guard, granted a high standard of living, and used to train secret agents to communicate mentally with him. They were unaware of his ability to read their thoughts which were opened to him by personal contact, and reported also through normal channels. He was studied by Dr. William Roy, author of "Studies in Psychokinesis", which book, in addition to the first two by Dr. J. B. Rhine, taught him the nature of his powers. On page 37, he mentions that Paul read "The Time Masters", but the chapter was headed "Two: 1934", and Tucker's book of that title was not published until 1953. This anachronism may have been intentional and merely an advertisement for the book.

Breen is allowed Karen, an agent set to investigate him, and liked her: she tried to teach him to dance. He had fallen in love at sight with a brown-haired girl at a switchboard, but had never met her; later she told him that she and her two brothers were also telepaths, and that she had been in rapport with him for five years since he saw her. Paul is controlled by Slater, an agent with a closed mind, who is actually a double agent in touch with Walter Willis in Ireland, and who tries to get rid of all Paul's friends and has even tried to kill Paul.

Martha Merrill's brothers act independently, and with their assistance, Paul finally faces Slater and by psychokinesis turns a gun on Slater's hired killer and then on Slater himself. Paul escapes to join Martha and her family on an idyllic island.

As in other books, Tucker uses the names of fans for his characters, thus giving an added interest to his books for other fans. This is not a serious study of a telepath, but an interesting fictional one.

New York, Avon Books (December, 1966) 50¢ #G1301 176p.



Bucket, C. Lloyd (H. H.)

Treatment by Hypnotism and Suggestion, or, Psycho-therapeutics  
(Fifth Edition, Revised and Enlarged, with an introductory chapter  
by Sir Francis W. Cruise, M.D., D.L., M.C.B.; New York, N. Y. Put-  
nam's Sons, 1907; Appendix; Index 418p.

This is a classical textbook, not overly technical and with  
case histories in the appendix drawn from various sources. The  
index is good enough to provide access to information required, so  
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from the author's own practice.

Chester A. Cathbert  
December 26, 2000



Tuckey, C. Lloyd (M. D.)

Treatment by Hypnotism and Suggestion, or, Psycho-therapeutics  
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Chester D. Cuthbert  
December 26, 2000



CUSTOMER  
CENTRE

MANITOBA



Tuffill, Dr. S. G.

Sexual Stimulation: Games Lovers Play; New York, Grove Press, Inc. (1973, Publishers); Illustrated by Laszlo Matulay 246p.

Based mainly on the Forum-Penthouse school of open sex expression, this survey is an exposition frankly stated as fantasy and factual, but genuinely solicitous of happy relations between lovers and open communication of desires.

Tuffill says it takes from one hour to twelve hours for a woman's sexual system to detumescce.

Considering the apparatus and garments supplementing sex-play for so many people, it seems to me that I am much less highly sexed than the average person. Like smoking and drinking, I just can't imagine myself going to the trouble which these people enjoy taking for their fun.



Tully, Geri

Don't Be a Wife—Be a Mistress; New York, Belmont Books,  
(November, 1968) (B75-224) 142p.

The title is misleading; what the author advocates is that the wife should be as anxious to please her husband as a mistress is to please a man. There is constant reiteration that failure in this respect will result in the husband seeking satisfaction from a rival.

Supporting the theme are tips in various chapters about good grooming, good psychological approach to the husband, making the home pleasant and a haven of rest, and safeguarding personal relationships so that rivals do not stand a chance of invading the home. Not well-written, but fairly practical.

The author was divorced from her first marriage, and has apparently written this book as a reminder to herself on how to make a success of her second. I am inclined to think that not many wives (or husbands) will work as hard as she implies is necessary.



Tully, Jim

Beggars of Life: A Hobo Autobiography; Garden City, New York  
Garden City Publishing Co., Inc. (1924, Albert & Charles Boni)336p

Because each chapter is separated by a numbered page, this book does not contain as much text as the number of pages suggest.

However, as the portrayal of hobo life and poverty, and an urge for freedom, this honest description of the degradation and brutality of itinerant life beats even Jack London's. Tully was only fifteen years old when he took to the road.

Years ago I read two other books by Tully, who overcame his lack of education by his love of reading, and my intellectual life was likewise fed.

Despite brutality and degradation, Tully found kindness and sympathy mainly from women and girls, but even from veteran tramps and criminals. Payment to workers barely supplied the means to exist and many people preferred vagabondage to wage slavery.

Of its kind, this book is a classic and should be required reading for sociologists and politicians.

Perhaps the single most important lesson taught by this book is the hypocrisy involved in prostitution and the injustice to women. Conditions have improved since this book appeared, but it is still clear that a money-based economic system encourages greed and imposes slavery of both mind and body.

Chester D. Cuthbert  
March 15, 1999





Tully, Jim

Circus Parade; London, Alfred A. Knopf, 1928

248p.

This is a realistic and accurate portrayal of circus life behind the scenes, with vermin, sexual aberration, pathos, hardship, injustice by the owner to employees, rape, cruelty to animals, fleecing of the public, crooked gambling, and alleviating kindnesses among the circus workers and performers with their various status symbols.

While young, Tully was a roustabout and experienced this environment fully. He admits his own departures from morality and portrays himself mainly as an observer. Some scenes he describes, including conversations, he could not possibly have witnessed, so some imaginative interpretation must be excused.

Tully was a champion of the underdog, and experienced their life himself. There are some almost unbelievable episodes, but this book definitely destroys the illusion of glamor which most people associate with circus life.

An excellent book.

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Tully, Jim

Emmett Lawler; New York, Grosset & Dunlap (1922, Harcourt, Brace and Company, Inc.) 315p.

My guess is that this is a biographical novel.

Emmett was brought up in an orphanage, cruelly treated and given a farmer of subnormal mentality who worked him like a slave until he escaped with the help of a saintly healer who died before Emmett could benefit fully from his benevolence.

Adrift after his benefactor's death, Emmett became a hobo and learned the ways of vagabondage, including fighting, drinking, begging, fellowship, and friendship with girls and women whose influence lasted all his life.

He ended by becoming a prize fighter who was game to the last blow. A tough life.

He was aware of Jack London and other writers who had shared his kind of existence, and early exhibited a liking for books and writing.

Portrayed as red-haired (as in Shadows of Men), likely Tully identified with Emmett



Tully, Jim

Shadows of Men; London, Alfred A. Knopf, 1930; 256p.

The author says: "None of the characters in this book are wholly imaginary."

In the closing chapter he names himself and other people, and it is difficult to know whether the book is fact or fiction. There is no plot, and the narration is devoted to portrayals of outcasts of society: hobos, tramps, morons, mildly insane men jailers, railroad cops, and only incidentally, women.

The corruption of those in power, and their maltreatment of the underprivileged is brutally portrayed; punishment of innocent men seems prevalent; and Jack London's view is confirmed.

This is the grim side of the dirty thirties.



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Turner, Adam

Voodoo Queen; London, New English Library Ltd. (1972) 175p.

This is a historical novel of Haiti in the late eighteenth century, involving Toussaint L'Overture and other important personalities and the sociological problems of whites, Mulattoes and blacks. So far as my limited knowledge can confirm its accuracy, it appears authentic.

Delie is a Mulatto daughter of a plantation owner who loves her deeply after her black mother dies. At fifteen she falls in love with a Mulatto boy, resentful of his limited rights, and although this results in the birth of her son whom she names after her lover, she believes him dead, and when her father is killed and the plantation destroyed by fire, she determines to use her body, marvelously beautiful, to protect and advance her son.

At first uniting herself with the most influential men she meets, she later establishes herself as the madame of a brothel, using her girls to gather important information from their customers, which she uses to advance the interests of Mulattoes and blacks against the oppressive French whites.

Deeply loving only a giant black and a white sailor, but using her body as a weapon to protect her precocious son, Delie becomes influential, not only for her beauty but for political reasons when she uses her knowledge to inform leaders. Always endangered personally because of the lust her beauty arouses in men, she tries always to be in control.

Joining the voodoo seances, she establishes her reputation as a mamba. Like most historical novelists, Turner waffles concerning whether her powers really do influence the spirits, or are merely believed in by the superstitious populace.

Finally united with her boyhood lover after each believed the other dead, this novel has the customary happy ending. The carnage, torture, rapine and horror of the conflicting interests remains unresolved, however, and injustice continues.

Chester D. Cuthbert  
March 30, 1995

Coalition for Reproductive Choice,  
Box 51, Station "L",  
Winnipeg, Man.  
R3H 0Z4.

Dear Choice Supporter:

You are invited to a Choice Celebration. We will celebrate the first anniversary of the Supreme Court Decision recognizing a woman's right to reproductive freedom. We will honour Dr. Henry Morgentaler, who fought with us to win this right.

A Choice Celebration begins at 7:30 p.m. on Thursday, February 16, 1989, at the International Inn. A presentation to Dr. Morgentaler will be made at 8:00 p.m. Wine and cheese will be served.

We hope to accomplish two goals from this event. First, we intend to develop resources to lobby the Federal Government regarding the introduction of any restrictive legislation on abortion. We need the voice of Manitobans to be heard. We have a critical role to play in the upcoming debate.

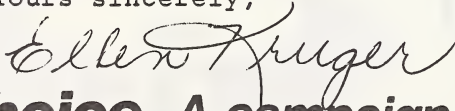
Second, we want to mount a legal challenge to the Provincial Government's decision to refuse to pay for abortions outside of hospitals. We know that abortions in approved medical facilities such as community health clinics are safer and less costly. We believe the government is acting unethically, perhaps unconstitutionally.

Tickets for this Choice Celebration are available at a cost of \$25.00. Larger donations are welcomed. Benefactors, who contribute \$200.00 and over and donors (\$100.00 - \$199.00) will be acknowledged in the evening's program.

Tickets can be purchased at Bold Print, 478-A River Avenue, the Manitoba Action Committee on the Status of Women, 16 - 222 Osborne Street, Times Change Restaurant on Main and St. Mary's, or the National Council of Jewish Women at the Gwen Selter Creative Living Centre, 1588 Main Street. Reservations will be accepted by mail at the Coalition for Reproductive Choice.

Please join us, to celebrate our past victory, to honour Dr. Morgentaler, and to help ensure that our right to reproductive choice will be retained.

Yours sincerely,



**Choice** A campaign for reproductive freedom

Turner, Arthur C.

Mr. Buchan, Writer: A Life of the First Lord Tweedsmuir;  
Frontispiece; List of books 114p.

Despite his tremendous literary output, Buchan was primarily a public servant, ending his career as Governor General of Canada but having served in England's parliament and in South Africa. A traveller, and although he wrote The Courts of the Morning with scenes in South America, he never went there, but spent time in the U. S. A. and Canada.

The son of a minister, he was often in ill health, but was dedicated to writing. This sketch of his life is comprehensive and scholarly, but only touches on his personal life.

Note: The Long Traverse has U. S. title Mountain Meadow  
Sick Heart River " " " Lake of Gold  
Memory Hold the Door" " " Pilgrim's Way

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**FirstCity Trust**

Turner, E. S.

Boys Will Be Boys: The Story of Sweeney Todd, Deadwood Dick, Sexton Blake, Billy Bunter, Dick Barton, et al.; London, Michael Joseph (1948); Illustrated; Index 269p.  
Revised and extended edition; Background Books (1962); no illustrations; Index 209p.

Although the paperback revised edition is basically the same book, it lacks the illustrations and has updated facts. I read only the first edition, and the extension of the last chapter in the updated version, but if I should re-read the book, it should be from the paperback edition.

This book has two chapters useful in connection with the early history of magazine science fiction in England, chapters 11 and 12; it also has mention incidentally of Verne and Wells. It identifies Charles Hamilton as the real name of Frank Richards, and indicates that he wrote about 1½ million words a year, or 50% more than Max Brand.

There is also much information about early detective fiction, and a special chapter on Sexton Blake and another on other detectives.

Although the main text is devoted to boys' fiction, I believe the book should be retained for references mentioned above.





Turner, F. H.

Beside the New-Made Grave: A Correspondence; Boston,  
James H. West Company; (1906, publishers) 170p.

A materialist whose son has recently died asks for the information which leads his friend to believe in immortality of the soul. In a series of letters, this information is provided on the basis of the traditional philosophical ideas supporting this belief.

These letters are extremely well written, and although psychic phenomena or spiritualism are not used as evidence, the case for immortality is adequately presented. I would recommend this book for the average Christian who is not familiar with the spiritualistic case and deems it occult and unworthy of credence.

Spiritualistic belief would only strengthen the arguments presented in this book.

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Turner, Gordon

An Outline of Spiritual Healing; London, Psychic Press  
Ltd; (1963; this edition 1970, author; Foreword by C. K. Shaw  
176p.

Endorsed by Harry Edwards, Turner appears to have been  
nearly his equal as a healer. As all healers say, their  
ability is from some power through them, not their own.

This is a good book on the subject, and no one should be  
afraid of trusting a good healer.

Chester D. Cuthbert  
December 16, 2003



Turner, James

My Life with Borley Rectory; London, The Bodley Head (1950)  
272p.

After destruction by fire of Borley Rectory in 1939, Turner bought the property. This tongue-in-cheek novel is skeptical in tone, indicating that phenomena after the fire were faked by treasure hunters hoping to frighten off the owner and visitors.

Narrated in the first person by Turner who falls in love with the daughter of a treasure-hunter, it details the adventures of a musician Ryan whose charm excuses his independent treasure-hunting and theft of the treasure after he finds it. Humorous events include a princess who loves wells and joins Ryan to recoup her finances, credulous ghost-hunters, an amorous medium, and the acts of a housekeeper who dreads the appearance of her dead husband at seances.

The blurb warns that Turner may not be veracious in telling the story.

Turner is a portrait painter of a generous and forgiving kind who accepts Ryan's return to friendship and marries the deceitful daughter of the treasure-hunter.

Mildly amusing, and associational for both fantasy and parapsychological collectors.

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Tuttle, Hudson

Arcana of Nature with an Introduction by Emmet Densmore, M.D.  
London, Swan Sonnenschein & Co.(October, 1908, Stillman Publishing  
Co. 471p.

I did not read Hudson's book, but the Introduction sketches the lives of Swedenborg, Davis, Tuttle, Richmond and Colville, and is indexed for reference. I'm not really interested in the ideas about the universe; the personalities of these psychics are very important, however, so I will merely file this book with the others I've read, especially as I expect to read Tuttle's Arcana of Spiritualism as soon as possible.

Chester D. Cuthbert  
February 16, 2003



Tutuola, Amos

My Life in the Bush of Ghosts; Foreword by Rev. Geoffrey  
Parrinder; New York, Grove Press (1954) 174p.

I was unable to acquire the viewpoint of this fantasy told in the first person by a west African Black. It seems to be a portrayal of his dream or fantasy life almost independent of the mundane world.

Its language is primitive, almost childish, and does not convey even the illusion of reality.

I doubt that any re-reading would enlighten me.

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Twain, Mark

The Complete Short Stories and Famous Essays of Mark Twain; One Volume Edition; New York, P. F. Collier & Son Company; Portrait Frontispiece 1014p.

This volume comprises ten volumes of shorter works, several of which I had read from the separate books. Most of his fantasies, excepting A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court, and his important two essays on "Mental Telegraphy" are also included.

Although it took me years to read this book, it is a worthwhile task, and enjoyable. Twain was willing to accept and practise prediction, studied his dreams and described some of them, and was acquainted with the early work of the S.P.R.

This volume should be retained permanently.





Twa in, Mark

The Complete Short Stories of Mark Twain; Now Collected  
for the First Time, Edited and with an introduction by  
Charles Neider; Garden City, New York, Hanover House, 1957  
(1957, Neider) xxlv plus 676p.

The Collier omnibus volume of Twain's shorter works contains most of the short stories, and the additions are mainly from Twain's longer works: 2 in A Tramp Abroad; 3 in Life on the Mississippi; and 3 in Following the Equator. I did not check to see whether any of those in the Collier edition were omitted from this volume, as I could not remember whether some of the items were essays or tales and the order of publication in this volume was chronological rather than by date of publication in book form, apart from the excisions from the titles mentioned above.

Twain was a good and interesting writer, but I do not consider him a favorite.



Twain, Mark

Extract from Captain Stormfield's Visit to Heaven; New  
York and London, Harper & Brothers, 1909; (Mark Twain Company)  
Frontispiece 121p.

For notes see Report from Paradise.



Twain, Mark

A Double-Barrelled Detective Story; Illustrated by  
Lucius Hitchcock; New York and London, Harper & Brothers  
Publishers, 1902 (Published April, 1902) 179p.  
London, Chatto & Windus, 1920 179p.

To the best of my knowledge, this is the only story in which Mark Twain used Sherlock Holmes as a character. The main interest of the story is its portayal of the frontier camp and its characters. The story is included in the omnibus volume of Twain's sharter works.





Twain, Mark

The Man That Corrupted Hadleyburg, and Other Stories  
and Essays; Illustrated; New York and London, Harper & Bro-  
thers Publishers (1898-1903, various) . 367p.

This volume contains the following items not reprinted  
in the omnibus volume of Twain's shorter works:

My Debut as a Literary Person

About Play Acting

Diplomatic Pay and Clothes

My Boyhood Dreams.

The Austrian Edison Keeping School Again

all of which I read. the last item deals with Szczepanik,  
who was also the character important in another of Twain's  
stories dealing with his teleelectroscope.

Although these are interesting items, they are not of  
great importance to me.



Twain, Mark

Letters from the Earth; Edited by Bernard DeVoto; Preface by Henry Nash Smith; New York, Fawcett World Library, (Crest Book #R647); (Harper & Row, 1962) 240p.

This book contains sketches, unfinished stories and other items obtained from the Mark Twain papers, some of them published previously. DeVoto's notes are extremely interesting and important.

There are many passages relevant to fantasies published in book form, some censorable in Twain's day, such as his declaration that sexual intercourse is the "supremist of his (the human individual's) delights". (Page 15). Also, on Page 53, Twain says that "Pere Hyacinth testifies that of a hundred priests confessed by him, ninety-nine had used the confessional effectively for the seduction of married women and young girls. One priest confessed that of nine hundred girls and women whom he had served as father confessor in his time, none had escaped his lecherous embrace but the elderly and the homely. The official list of questions which the priest is required to ask will overmasteringly excite any woman who is not a paralytic." Even if we grant that many of these confessions were of imaginary sins, the possibilities existed because of the strength of the sexual impulse.

"The Damned Human Race" is a strong indictment of mankind. Twain compares man to animal, and favors the latter.

The concluding item, an unfinished fantasy, is mainly of interest to science fiction fans who might compare it to "The Diamond Lens", The Girl in the Golden Atom, Beyond the Stars, and even The Ship of Ishtar. DeVoto's notes on this story are important.

There is much evidence in this book that Twain was a serious thinker and used common sense rather than traditional values and cultural illusions in reaching his conclusions.

Many of the essays are of little interest to me, but I am impressed by Twain's observations.



Twain, Mark

The Mysterious Stranger and Other Stories; New York and  
London, Harper & Brothers Publishers; Frontispiece 324p.

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All except #6 of these are included in my omnibus volume "Mark Twain Short Stories". #6 is a reminiscence of boyhood days, concluding with comments about a surfeit of a particular food being enough to influence a distaste in later years.





Twain, Mark

The Mysterious Stranger and Other Stories; with a foreword by Edmund Reiss; New York and Scarborough, Ontario, New American Library (Sigent Classic L1179), (1962) 256p.

I read several stories from this volume, but most were read from my copy of the one-volume Mark Twain Short Stories, which includes all these. This book is kept for the introduction.

Since I am not sure of which stories are fantasy, I am not listing the contents of the volume.



Twain, Mark

The Mysterious Stranger: A Romance; with Illustrations by N. C. Wyeth; New York and London, Harper & Brothers Publishers (1916), (October, 1916) 151p.

This appears to be the first edition of a posthumously published fantasy; the introduction to The Mysterious Stranger and Other Stories indicates that Albert Bigelow Paine found the final chapter among Twain's papers.

1590 in Austria. A boy meets a youthful and handsome stranger who appears to have no moral sense, but supernormal powers, foreseeing the future but able to interfere with the normal course of events to change the futures from the multitude of alternate lives by small changes in the present.

During the course of the story, Twain has occasion to make many rationalistic exclamations about the witchcraft mania, saying that many people testified on the basis of the rules laid down by witchhunters rather than on the basis of their own senses; and that torture made the witches testify against themselves.

The stranger admits that he is a nephew of the Satan of the Bible, an angel who is interested in the human race but despises it and its alleged moral sense. He demonstrates that self-interest overcomes morals, and that by bringing death to some people he is saving them long years of misery; that what appears evil may actually bring about long-term good; and that man's sensory limitations make him incapable of judging the value of events.

New York, Editions for the Armed Services, Inc. (1916, 1944, Claire Clemens Gabrilowitsch) (#N-1) 128p.



Twain, Mark

Report from Paradise; with drawings by Charles Locke;  
New York, Harper & Brothers Publishers, 1952 94p.

An introduction by Dixon Weeter takes up pages ix-xxv of this expanded version of Captain Stormfield's Vistt to Heaven and explains that the story evolved over a period of about 30 years. Two chapters prior to the earlier version are added, and Part II Letter from the Recording Angel covers pages 85 to 94, and gives Twain's views concerning his wife's income from a coal mine controlled by her family.

The title character was based on a man known to Twain, and the story satirizes the Christian concept of Heaven (a boring and ridiculous one in Twain's view). This is its main value to a student of Twain, and it is summed up in the introduction.

Since this is the definitive edition of the story, it is not necessary, excepting for the purposes of collecting, to retain the 1909 version of the book.





Twain, Mark

Saint Joan of Arc; Illustrations in color by Howard Pyle; Decorations in tint by Wilfred J. Jones; New York and London, Harper & Brothers Publishers (1897, 1919, Publishers) (May, 1919) 32p.

This illustrated edition of Twain's essay incorporates a bit of additional material extracted from Twain's 2-volume Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc. These are not shown in the essay as published in the omnibus volume of Twain's shorter works.

Twain's admiration approaches idolatry, and he expounds the riddle as well as the mystery of her life. He accepts as completely unique her qualities and accomplishments; and his outline of her life is a good short reminder of her worth.

Certainly the riddle is worth all the time that can be expended in efforts to understand and solve it.



Twain, Mark

The Stolen White Elephant, Etc.; A New Edition; London,  
Chatto & Windus, 1897 285p.

The omnibus volume contains most of these stories under the first book entitled Tom Sawyer Abroad and Other Stories. "A Curious Experience" and "Mrs. McWilliams and the Lightning" are included under the title Merry Tales. "Some Rambling Notes of an Idle Excursion" is not, however, included in the omnibus volume. I shall therefore read it from this book.



Twain, Mark

Tom Sawyer, Detective, as Told by Huck Finn, and Other  
Tales; Portrait; London, Chatto & Windus, 1897 246p.

Excepting the last two items covering the controversy with Paul Bourget, these are all in the omnibus volume of shorter works by Twain. It will be of interest to see in Twain's autobiography and in critical works about Twain just what the background was for this controversy.

Since there is so much of interest to me in this book, I am placing it in my fantasy collection.



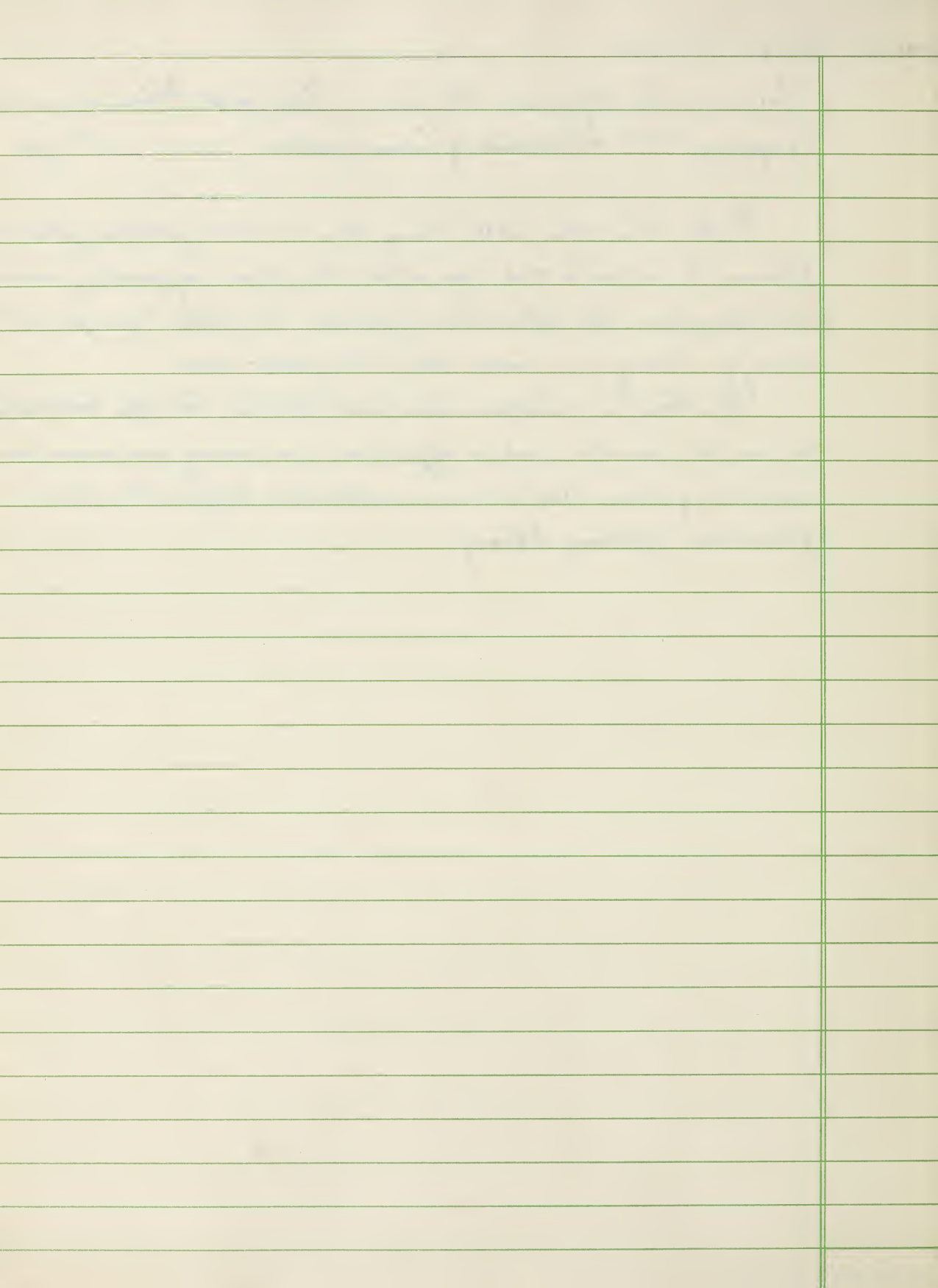


iford, William Richard

"Down in the Darkness: A.D. 2000." New York, Arlin Zernaine Company, (1941) Illustrated by Louis Jambor 371 pp

At the close of the 20th Century, the U.S.A. is politically divided between Cosmocrats and Separatists, the former supporting racial amalgamation, the latter, white supremacy. The latter triumphs, but in doing so bring on a war with the yellow race.

The story is melodramatic and tiresome, but the book sets out in the narrative and in appendices so many economic and engineering ideas that it is a worthwhile acquisition to a permanent fantasy library.



Tweed, T. F.

Destiny's Man; New York, Farrar & Rinehart Incorporated  
(1935) 386p.

In Danubia, a future amalgamation of several Central European states, its dictator Maximilian is determined to industrialize, thus destroying the small farmers' immemorial way of life. Without ports, and economically strangled by high tariffs imposed by surrounding countries, agricultural products are reduced in price to the farmers in order to make exports possible; the agrarian minister, who sympathizes with the peasants, is seriously wounded in an attempted assassination to remove his influence and popularity; newspapers are placed under strict censorship; and Max strengthens the state police and prepares for war.

His mistress is criticized by her sister's husband for what he considers her immoral life with Max; and when her nephew is cured of a debilitating lameness by Johann Zimri, an itinerant healer, medically educated, who preaches that man should obey his inner contact with God rather than the dictates of the formalized churches, she determines to meet him and obtain his counsel. He refuses to condemn her way of life, and says he considers that her admiration and love for Max makes her conduct superior to that of women who maintain the standards of loveless marriage. Her mind at peace, she determines to follow his religious teachings, and to try to influence Max against his war plans. She fails, and when she goes mad from the conflict of her position against her ideals, kills Max, then commits suicide.

Zimri has devoted his life to the poor, often refusing to treat people rich enough to seek regular medical treatment, and considers his spiritual message of more importance than his "miraculous" cures. When people in high places who have been impressed by Zimri become aware of Max's plans for war, they ask Zimri to come to the city to preach to numbers what has given him influence among the lowly peasants. He comes, but is imprisoned and tried for sedition. Freed, he is killed by the mob.

This is the story of a modern-day Christ, and what would happen to him, repeating the old story. The political background is carefully laid, and this is a political fantasy more than a faith-healing novel. The incidental characters and incidents contribute to an interesting, but not unusual, novel. I was reminded of "Man's Immortality" by Michael Arlen, and even more of "The Fire Goddess" by Ava Maria Molnar and Daniel Whiteside, which is laid in Hungary and also involves a medically trained healer deemed a miracle-worker by the superstitious countryfolk.





2

Tweed, Thomas F.

Rinehard: A Melodrama of the Nineteen-Thirties; London,  
Arthur Barker, Ltd., (1933) 311pp.  
(See Anonymous, Gabriel Over the White House)  
Reprinted as: Gabriel Over the White House; Fantasy  
Books (Cherry Tree Book No. 405)(Wraps) 190p.

Following an automobile accident, President Rinehard is an altered personality, grim, irascible, hard-working, and feared by his dog and his nephew who had loved him. During a period of four years ending in 1940, he dissolves Congress and the Senate and works through Committees as a dictator. He goes directly to the people via radio talks for ratification of his actions, uses the credit of the nation to issue paper money unbacked by gold to raise prices because produce must sell for a living wage and there is no foreign trade to consider, makes liquor control a Federal concern, turns the unemployed into an army for reconstruction and public works, creates the "Green Jackets" as a Federal "task force" similar to the RCMP, imposes heavy penalties for the possession of firearms without Federal permit, uses or withholds Federal subsidies to control the State legislatures, and places the banks under Federal control. Having started the American nation on the road to recovery, he is interrupted by a war with Japan which demonstrates the futility of ironclad warships, and great land armies, and the superiority of air forces. Following this war, he influences the victorious nations to forgive war debts if they will disarm; and gives the tremendous hoard of American gold to a central bank which is to control international currency on a world basis equitable to all nations on condition that they agree. France is recalcitrant, but is finally manoevered into line.

The story follows Rinehard's secretary who becomes head of the "Green Jackets", his female secretary who marries the Director of Public Information, and the effect of Rinehard's actions on his associates and the nation. In controlling the gangsters by control of liquor and firearms, Rinehard makes an enemy of one, who crazed by loss of wealth and nearly losing his life in a fire started by his house being bombed by "Green Jackets", finally attempts to assassinate Rinehard. Rinehard is injured, recovers his former personality, and is shocked and amazed when he learns what he has done in the 4 years of his altered personality. He refuses to be re-elected, and is about to broadcast his feelings to the nation when he is cut off the air, and informed by the vice-president that he must submit to mental examination. His heart fails and he is allowed to die so that his accomplishments may not be held open to question.

This is an interesting political novel, and its ideas might well be considered now, though they applied most forcibly to the depression years.

(See Over)

From SPACEWAYS, V. 2 #7, September, 1940, p. 14, column,  
WHAT THEY ARE ABOUT by J. Michael Rosenblum:

Rinehart, by Thomas F. Tweed, p. Arthur Barker, 1933.  
This book is the original story of "Gabriel over the White House" and deals with a new President of the United States of America whose name forms the title of the work. Almost immediately on assuming office, Rinehart suffers a motor accident and is affected mentally. From a normal human lovable humbug politician, he becomes a superman, who, after a period of mental digestion of facts, puts U.S.A. on a sound basis in every way, becoming a benevolent dictator in order to do so. Not satisfied with this he brings about world-peace and universal disarmament and the book finishes with his faithful secretary who loved him as an ordinary human, allowing him to die, rather than return to his original mentality and undo his great work. The author, who shows great insight into political affairs in general and American ones in particular, was at one time secretary to David Lloyd George. The book is a good example of sociological science fiction applied to our present-day world.



Tweeddale, Violet

Ghosts I Have Seen and Other Psychic Experiences; London,  
Herbert Jenkins Limited, 1920; (Second Edition) 313p.

The author's father was Robert Chambers who was a friend of Robert Dale Owen and a spiritualist like his daughter. This is mainly a family account but her dead daughter communicated with Violet through a variety of mediums both in England and in the United States.

This book closely resembles that of Florence Marryat; the two women described in detail their experiences and left no doubt of their faith.

The more I read, the less I understand the prejudice against spiritualism. Granted, most commercial mediums or psychics are resorting to trickery, but so many spiritualist families keep on holding seances through many years that they cannot have been tricked. I am reminded of the Hamilton family in Winnipeg.

Chester D. Cuthbert  
December 16, 2003



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MANITOBA

Tweeddale, Violet

Mellow Sheaves; London, Rider & Co. (no date) Portrait  
279p.

The daughter of Robert Chambers wrote 28 books before this one and it is more philosophical essays than psychic experiences although she devotes many pages to the Drummer of Tedworth and to one other famous case which has been considered classic.

She may have written one novel or more dealing with the psychic, but I have not seen any other of her books excepting Ghosts I Have Seen. These two books belong in spiritualists' libraries.

Chester D. Cuthbert  
December 16, 2003



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Twigg, Ena (with Ruth Hagy Brod)

Ena Twigg: Medium; Introduction by the Rt. Rev. Mervyn  
Stockwood, Lord Bishop of Southwark; New York, Hawthorn Books,  
Inc. Index 297p.  
London, Star Books (#30015), (1974) 295p.

When reading autobiographies of mediums or biographies, I was often disappointed to find that there was no corroborative evidence to support the allegations of supernormal events. I am therefore pleased to find that this book does quote people including the author of the introduction who confirm what has occurred.

Like all genuine mediums, Ena has been overwhelmed by the number of people desiring her services as psychic or medium. I am convinced that the majority of the advice is good, but there is always a danger of misinterpretation of messages received through a medium. No medium can claim anything because most of the information is conveyed while in trance, so that the medium must be told what has been said.

The staggering number of precognitive messages poses such important philosophical and scientific problems that thought is essential. Purportedly, friends and relatives who have died do maintain close contact with the living and do their best to help with their lives. That they have a wider time consciousness is demonstrated beyond doubt.

The Bishop Pike story is detailed convincingly and will lead me to read several other books dealing with it.

Both Ena and Ruth are careless in quoting from books. For instance, the author of In Tune with the Infinite is shown as Ralph Waldo Tryon. The last name is Trine. Reginald P. Lester wrote a book entitled In Search of the Hereafter, but this book gives the title as beginning with "The" instead of "In". I have read both books and have them in my library.

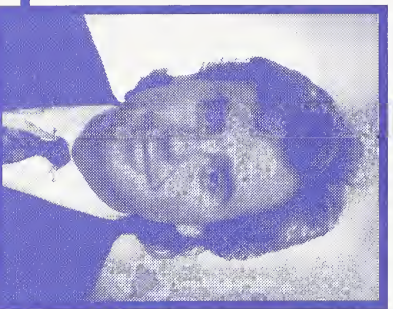
This is an important book in describing communication between the living and the dead. Names are fully disclosed in most important instances, and the book should be retained for reference.

Chester D. Cuthbert  
February 17, 1997.

"All these homes I've sold in our neighborhood. Wouldn't you like to be part of this picture in 1997?"



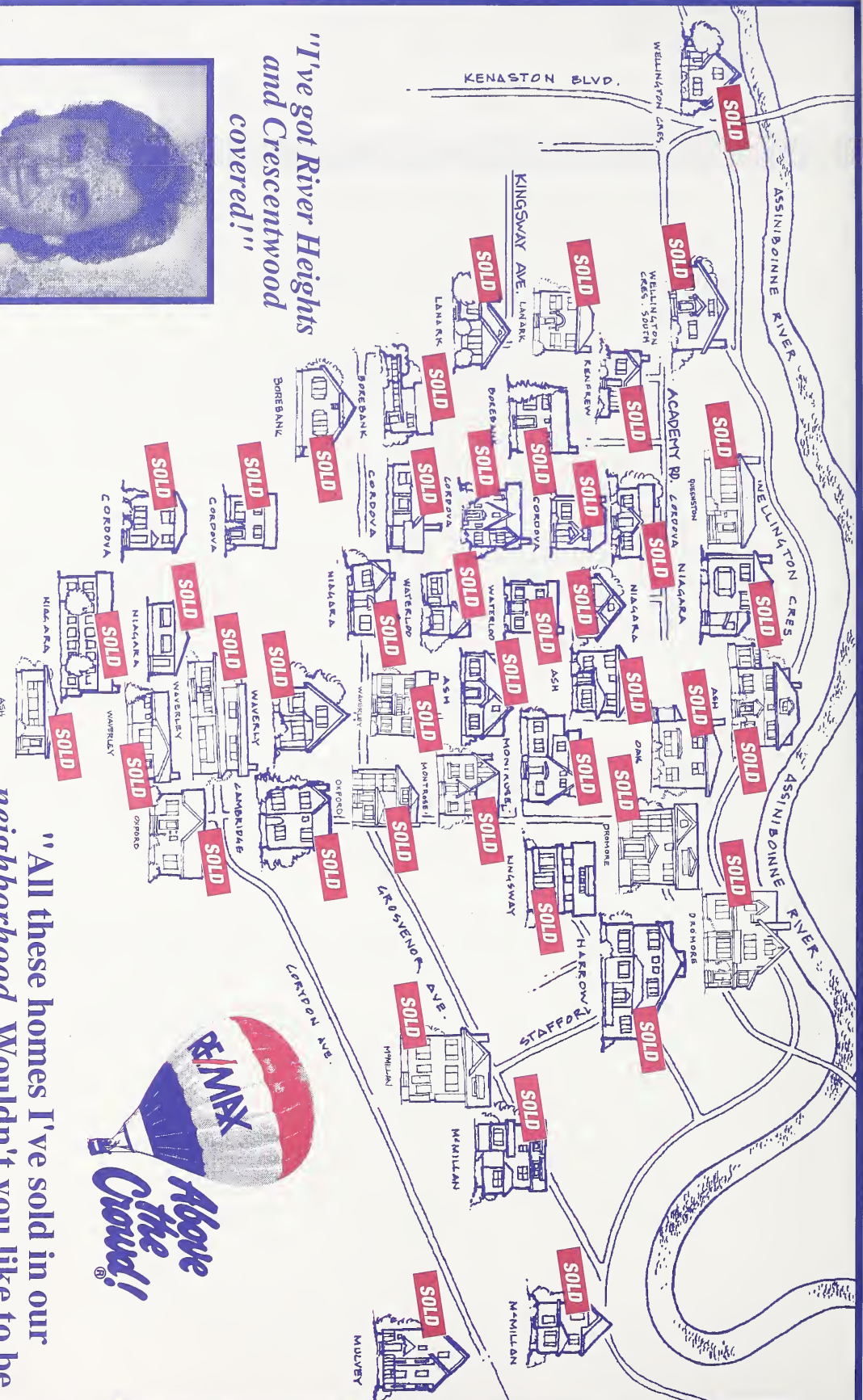
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Tyler, Froom

The Man Who Made Music; London/Sydney/Toronto/Bombay,  
George G. Harrap and Company Limited (1947) 216p.

Narrated by a symphony conductor who locates a genius composer of music in Tenerife who was supposed to have died in a railway accident but has fathered two girl children after seducing a beautiful girl who acts as his housekeeper, this unusual novel depicts an amoral man who has deserted his wife and daughter because his wife cares only for the reflected fame of her husband and denies him the daughter's companionship because it interferes with his productive capability and attention to herself.

Having suffered two strokes and believing himself dying, the genius returns to London to hear one of his own concerts and to see his daughter before he dies. The narrator has fallen in love with the daughter and tells the genius he expects to marry her; but the genius dies before his daughter can reach him.

This is an interesting study of a musical genius by a writer who is obviously musically educated, and should be of particular interest to musicians and psychologists.

3246 Portage Avenue  
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3K 0Y9  
(204) 831-7777

C E L E B R A T I N G  
THE FIRST QUARTER CENTURY  
— 1962-1987 —  
LE PREMIER QUART DE SIÈCLE  
Ç A S E F Ê T E !

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**FirstCity Trust**

Tymn, Marshall B.

American Fantasy and Science Fiction: Toward a Bibliography of Works Published in the United States, 1948-1973; West Linn, Oregon, Fax Collector's Editions, Inc., 1979; 228p.

Although the cover price shown is \$12.95, Grant charged me \$6.95 less 10% for this book.

Considering the advance propaganda for this book over a period of several years, which indicated that it would be a comprehensive supplement to Bleiler's Checklist, this is a disappointing publication, listing as it does only the hard-cover American books for the period indicated. Supplementing the main index is a list of "doubtful" titles, indicating a failure to define the material exactly, and a lack of reading which almost all bibliographies in the field exhibit.

I have made a few notes of books to be hauled out of my general fiction in case they may qualify as fantasy.



Tyre, Nedra

Death of an Intruder: A Tale of Horror in Three Parts;  
New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1953 (1952 by author) 181p.

Miss Martha Allison, after the deaths of relatives to whom she had devoted her life, purchases a bungalow which is her ideal home, furnishes it to suit her tastes, and is in the act of hanging a picture which puts the finishing touch to her livingroom when Miss Withers forces her way in. When it is too late for her to leave, Miss Allison permits her to stay overnight, and from then on Miss Withers gradually takes over the home and the running of it, destroying Miss Allison's friendships, her activities, and finally her personality. In desperation, Miss Allison determines to murder Miss Withers; but after the deed seems to have been done and Miss Allison has resumed possession of her home, Miss Withers reappears, stronger and more possessive than before. It is revealed that Miss Withers had once owned the house, but that she had lost it as many did during the depression, gradually convinced herself that she was entitled to it regardless of legal ownership, and finally accused Miss Allison of being the intruder. In desperation, Miss Allison commits suicide.

This novel is well written, and the mood of horror and desperation is sustained during the first half of the book. Introduction of some of the friends of Miss Allison at a late stage in the narrative makes one feel that Miss Allison might sooner have resorted to them for assistance in her plight, and that a story originally planned as a novelette might have been extended artificially, lessening the impact. Although it is a tale of horror rather than a fantasy, the implications do not exclude the supernatural, and I feel that this book belongs in a collection of fantasy.





Tyrrell, Mabel L.

Witch's Maiden: A Historical Romance; Color frontispiece and illuminated lettering by Marie Lawson; New York, The Junior Literary Guild, 1930; (1930, Harper & Brothers) 315p.

This is an extremely well-written and researched story of the time of Cromwell and King Charles II. It includes a scene of the water test of a witch, examples of precognition, clairvoyance and crystal gazing by a reputed witch.

Her ancestral home burned by Cromwell's troops because her parents had been royalists, Temperance Farncombe is sheltered by a witch who uses her as a maid. Her main friend is the daughter of a traitorous farmer and both girls fall in love with nobles who are royalists in disguise; all ends happily when King Charles returns from exile.

The author appears to have been familiar with psychical research because she did not credit phenomena such as the familiars kept by the witch. Recognition is given to the witch's knowledge of herbs and folk remedies.

Probably based on the Cinderella story, this novel has good appealing characters and credible incidents.

Chester D. Cuthbert  
January 23, 1995.

3246 Portage Avenue  
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3K 0Y9  
(204) 831-7777

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**FirstCity Trust**

Tyson, J. Aubrey

The Scarlet Tanager; New York, The Macaulay and Company, 1922  
(1922, publisher) 340p.

Although placed in the near future of 1930, this is a novel of secret service and murder involving a would-be world conqueror who tries to obtain control of a device enabling him to locate any sea vessel within a fifteen mile radius. The title character is a woman dupe, formerly an actress, who kills the inventor.

A U. S. special agent delays his transfer to Europe in order to solve the murder and defeat the world conqueror.

This book qualifies as both science fiction and mystery, but is not an important example of either.

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